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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Closing Proceedings of the Session.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

SPEECH-MAKING AND PRESENTATIONS

The Legislative Apportionment Bill.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1874.

SENATE.

The following House bills passed finally:

Act to enable members of corporations residing at a distance from the central office to vote by proxy.

Act to provide for inspectors in the penitentiaries.

Act regulating the sale, consumption and inspection of gas.

The remainder of the session was spent on reports of committees of conference.

In the afternoon session the following House bills passed finally:

Act making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

Act to provide for terms and return days of the Courts of Common Pleas in Allegheny county.

The apportionment for Allegheny will be as follows: Senators, four, as follows: First to Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, one; all territory south of the rivers, one; Allegheny City and Sewickley, one; all territory between the rivers and all north of the rivers outside of Allegheny City and Sewickley, one. House: Pittsburgh, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, two; Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, one; remainder of the city, including the wards on the South Side, four; Allegheny City, three; territory south of the rivers outside of Pittsburgh and Neville township, two; territory between the rivers outside of Pittsburgh and all that north of the rivers, two. Total, fourteen members and four Senators.

The House bill fixing Mayors' salary came over from the Senate amended. It is not to apply to Mayors now in office or to those elected prior to the passage of this act. The amendments were concurred in.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer reported that the Conference Committee was unable to agree on the bill relative to justices of the peace, and the bill fell through.

The Senate amendments to the Geoligical Survey bill were adopted.

The Legislature Apportionment bill, reported by the Conference Committee, was agreed to.

Closing Scenes in the Legislature—Presentations, Etc.

The closing scenes were marked with more than usual good feeling. Speaker McCormick was presented with a silver service, consisting of numerous pieces, of the celebrated Gorham make, lined with gold. They are of the Etruscan pattern, with frosted filagree work. The whole is inclosed in a mahogany case lined with purple silk. The set cost $1,100, and is very beautiful. Mr. Little, of Wyoming, made the presentation in a eulogistic speech. Dr. Sherlock, Clerk of the House, presented the Speaker with a solid ivory gavel, bound with gold, and a similar gavel to Speaker Strang, on the part of Major Errett, Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Mylin, of Lancaster, presented, on behalf of Speaker McCormick, a beautiful pair of sleeve-buttons to Chief Clerk Dr. Sherlock, of the House. The pages had also contributed and purchased for the same gentleman a handsome gold-headed cane. Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, presented the same in a few well-timed remarks. Representative Young was presented by Mr. Samuel Wallace, on behalf of the officers of the House, with a pocket compass and an address. Col. Hugh Morrison received a heavy solid gold chain from the officers of the House. The Democrats presented Mr. Petriken with a silver set and Mr. Brockway with a gold-headed cane.

When Shall the Next Congressman be Elected?

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1874.

Hon. Jno. Cessna was here to-day looking up a question of time for the election for next Congressmen. He says article one, section four, of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Legislature of each State shall prescribe the time for electing members of Congress. The act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1839 provides that Congressmen shall be elected on the second Tuesday in October. This act is unrepealed, and unless Congress changes the time the members of the next Congress must be chosen on the second Tuesday in October. He declares that he will immediately on his return to Washington introduce a bill fixing the time in November as prescribed by the new Constitution.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

The bill on contested elections came up in the Senate this morning, and Mr. Rutan moved to strike out the sections giving to the courts power to determine contested elections of members of the Legislature, which was lost, yeas 16, nays 17. The bill was then put on final passage, and was killed, yeas 8, nays 24.

At the afternoon session, a motion to reconsider was made and prevailed, and Mr. Dill then moved to strike out section 12, which provides for an appeal from the courts to the Legislature. Mr. Strang moved to amend by striking from the eleventh and twelfth sections all that gives power to the courts to *determine* such cases, and empower them only to hear them and grant certificates to whoever they decide in favor of, leaving to the Legislature itself to determine whether the persons so certified shall be sworn in or left to abide a contest before the Legislature. This motion prevailed, and the bill as amended was agreed to and was laid over to be printed.

The Judicial Salary bill was not called up to-day, and may be considered as dead. It is understood that this will leave all judicial salaries, for the coming year, unchanged.

An act from the House, relating to vagrancy, declaring all children under eighteen going about as musicians, to be vagrants, was killed on final passage, yeas 10, nays 11.

House bill fixing the standard weight of bark, failed on final passage, yeas 16, nays 10—lacking one vote of enough.

House bill to amend a Turnpike Road act in Luzerne county, was defeated as unconstitutional, as also a Poor House act for the same county.

The following House bills passed the Senate finally, and will go to the Governor:

An act defining the duties of directors of the poor in the several counties of this Commonwealth, where such offices exist.

An act to carry into effect section 8, of article 17, of the Constitution, in relation to granting free passes, or passes at a discount by railroad or other transportation companies.

An act for the annexation of boroughs or townships, or parts of townships to adjacent cities.

An act providing for the construction of sewers by incorporated boroughs.

An act directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county.

An act supplementary to an act relating to the commencement of actions, approved June 13, 1836, applying the writ of foreign attachment to actions *ex delicto*.

An act extending the provsions of a supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved June 16, A. D. 1836, so far as relates to certain counties, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, to all the counties of the Commonwealth.

An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of release and compromise between creditors and debtors.

An act to prevent traffic in children.

An act to repeal an act relative to the duties of district attorney for the county of Erie.

An act to prevent school directors from assessing or collecting a building tax during the pendancy of proceedings in court.

An act to carry out the provisions of article three, section twelve, of the Constitution, relative to contracts for reporting and printing the *Legislative Journal*.

An act for the erection and maintenance of the Anthracite Hospital.

An act to provide for the support out of the county treasury of the sick and injured poor when under treatment in hospitals in certain cities and boroughs.

An act to reimburse W. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, and A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act to repeal and amend so much of an act, to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, A. D., 1873, as relates to Wilson or gray snipe and woodcock.

An act declaring Montgomery creek and its branches, in Clearfield county, public highways.

An act repealing certain local lien laws relative to real and household estates and property thereon, so far as said laws relate to the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango and Warren, except as to claims for actual labor done by mechanics and laboring men.

In the House, three sessions were held, devoted to Senate bills on third reading, and the following passed finally, some with amendments, but most without. The amendments will be concurred in by the Senate, or arranged in conference committees, and the bills here given will go to the Governor:

An act for the relief of Captain John H. Miller.

An act for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased.

A further supplement to an act to aid the Central Normal School Association of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1872, making an appropriation of $10,000 thereto.

An act providing for the construction of fish ways and the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriating moneys therefor.

An act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens or water bailiffs.

An act to provide for a thorough geological and mineralogical survey of the State, for the purpose of developing the mineral and agricultural resources of every part of the Commonwealth.

An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition of certain lands by the United States for the purpose of erecting an additional light-house, to aid the navigation of the river Delaware.

An act relating to the jurisdiction of courts of common pleas and the organization of courts of common pleas in the county of Philadelphia.

A further supplement to an act relative to suits in dower and partition, approved the 20th day of February, A. D. 1854, and its supplement, approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, construing said act and extending jurisdiction of the courts therein.

An act to authorize the counties, cities, towns or townships of this State, respectively, to enter into contracts with railroad companies, whose roads enter their limits, whereby said companies may re-locate, change or elevate their railroads.

An act to provide for the review in the Supreme Court in certain criminal cases.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths or affirmations.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861.

An act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Common Pleas of the Twelfth judicial district in cases of mandamus against State officers.

An act relative to the transfer of the loans of this Commonwealth and of the city of Philadelphia, and to amend the provisions of the 22d section of an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware canal company, and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1843, and extending the same to the holders of any loans of this Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, domiciled or resident out of this Commonwealth, who shall have heretofore died or hereafter die.

An act to repeal the charter of the Karthaus turnpike and bridge company.

An act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to certain corporations.

An act relative to forfeitures of charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges to railroad corporations.

An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

An act to enable banks to consolidate and to increase the capital stock of the banks so consolidated.

An act prescribing the mode of assessment and payment of damages resulting from the grading or regrading of avenues, streets or alleys or parts thereof, by any city in the Commonwealth.

An act to enable railroad companies better to secure the safety of persons and property, and to increase their facilities and capacity for the transportation of goods and property.

A supplement to an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad corporations.

An act to provide for the submission of civil cases by agreement of the parties to a referee learned in the law.

An act to provide for the organization and regulation of insurance companies.

An act relating to parties engaged in the storing and transportation of crude and refined petroleum oil, and the issuing of fraudulent receipts, certificates or vouchers, and providing for monthly reports.

A further supplement to an act relating to goods, wares and merchandise, in store and in transit, and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable, approved the 24th day of September, A. D., 1866.

An act for the better confirmation of the estates of persons holding or claiming title under *femme coverts*, and providing a mode for curing defective acknowledgments.

An act passed in pursuance of notice given according to law to repeal an act, approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1873, entitled An act to vacate parts of Second street, Monroe street and High street, in the town of Port Perry, Allegheny county.

An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

An act to regulate damages pending a writ of error and the costs accruing thereon.

An act to make the redemption money paid by a lien creditor a prior lien on the title of the debtor in the land that is redeemed.

An act to repeal an act for the protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in the township of Hamilton, in the county of Monroe, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870.

An act to provide for the holding of special courts of common pleas for the determination of pending causes.

An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creeks and canals, owned or leased for the production of ice.

An act authorizing notaries public to appoint deputies in certain cases.

An act to repeal all provisions of the act of April 10, 1873, for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the city of Allentown, relating to marriages.

An act to create a commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, passed 62 to 29.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

A supplement to an act granting a pension to Samuel Hamilton, approved April 3, 1867.

An act to enforce the sixth section of the seventeenth article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, providing that no president, director, officer, agent or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottles and venders of mineral water and other beverages, of this Commonwealth.

An act to enable mining, manufacturing and trading companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters.

An act authorizing the Councils of the boroughs of the Commonwealth to regulate the collection of borough tax therein.

An act to facilitate the transfer of stocks and loans.

An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

An act for the relief of the Leibrandt and McDowell stove company.

An act conferring upon the councils of certain cities of this Commonwealth the power to re-organize the municipal departments thereof.

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association except under certain circumstances. This is the limited liability act.

An act authorizing the collection of contributions for chariable purposes.

This is a formidable list, and very nearly completes the work of the House. The House has but few bills yet to act on, and the Senate only about fifteen, and all these will be got through with to-morrow. The bill for the Incorporation of Cities, the Bank bill, the Appropriation bill, the Apportionment bill, and the bill regulating Salaries in counties of over 150,000 population, are yet in Conference Committee, but will be acted on finally to-morrow.

The work of both Houses is thus substantially finished, and the important duties of this session have been, in the main, faithfully and well performed. Everybody is tired out, the clerks are as hoarse as crows, and by the time this appears in print, every one here will be rejoicing at the dawn of the day of deliverance.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1874.

The two Houses disposed of all the bills before them for action to-day, and were in session until midnight, to secure the signing of bills and the adoption of reports of committees of conference.

The reports of the conference committees on the bill relative to the organization of cities, the Apportionment bill, the Appropriation bill, the bill relative to the salaries of officers in counties of over 150,000 inhabitants, and the bill relative to Judges of the Orphans' Courts, were all adopted. The latter provides for three judges in Philadelphia, one in Allegheny and one in Luzerne, at $5,000 salary.

An attempt was made to revive the Bank bill, but it failed, and the bill to fix judicial salaries was abandoned. The Bank bill was amended, leaving the section in forbidding the payment of interest on deposits, and the bill to provide for contested elections was amended by combining parts of both Senate and House bills, the bulk of the Senate bill being retained. Both however, have yet to be acted on finally, and the two Houses do not meet until nine P. M. to act on them.

I inclose copy of the Apportionment bill as finally amended and passed.

The Geological Survey bill passed finally as originally adopted in the Senate.

The Senate bill relating to parties engaged in the storage and transportation of oil and the issuing of fraudulent receipts, was amended in Committee of Conference, and the amended bill adopted in both Houses

The following House bills passed the Senate finally and go to the Governor:

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to enable members of corporations residing at a distance from the central office of the company to vote by proxy or by representative.

An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentiaries, as required by the twenty-first section of article fifth of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of Purdon's Digest furnished members of the House.

An act for the relief of Hannah Thompson, mother of John M. Thompson, late Superintendent of the State Arsenal.

An act relating to gas companies regulating the sale, consumption and inspection of gas.

An act making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

An act to extend to the county of Lycoming the third proviso to section one of an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1873.

An act to provide for the terms and return days of the several courts of common pleas of Allegheny county.

A further supplement to an act relating to the sale and conveyance of real estate, approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1853, authorizing the courts to decree the leasing and combination of lands for mining purposes.

An act to regulate the extension of borough limits when the territory to be annexed is situate in two or more counties.

An act to authorize the prothonotaries and clerks of the several courts to take recognizances, bail, and approve bonds.

An act to secure to married women and minors the control of money deposited by them in banks.

An act to construe the twenty-first section of an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, A. D. 1873.

An act to validate a conveyance of land in Venango county, and to assure the title of the same by John Hopper, trustee of the Orange Oil Company, and the said Orange Oil Company to George Jackson.

An act to repeal an act to authorize the road supervisors of Hickory township, Mercer county, to levy additional taxes for road purposes.

An act to repeal an act to require the borough of Youngsville, in Warren county, to maintain a certain sidewalk.

An act declaring the first fork of the Sinnemahoning creek, in the county of Potter, a public highway, from the mouth of the South Lick branch thereof, as far up as the mouth of the Prouty run.

An act to repeal an act for the protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in the township of Hamilton, in the county of Monroe, approved on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870.

A supplement to an act passed April 9, A. D. 1874, designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth.

An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lock-houses, offices and other necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slack-water navigation on the said river, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act to repeal an act relating to certain fees to be paid by the county of Dauphin for arrests and commitments of inebriates, vagrants and disorderly persons in the city of Harrisburg, approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1872, with a proviso that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to revise an act relative to the fees of the mayor, aldermen, constables and police constables of the city of Harrisburg, approved the 21st day of April, A. D. 1870.

An act to repeal an act to establish criminal courts for the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill, approved April 18, A. D. 1867, and the supplement thereto, approved April 21, A. D. 1870.

The following Senate bills passed the House finally, and go to the Governor:

An act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children.

An act to provide for the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in cases not provided for by the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth, and make report to the Legislature.

An act to authorize the settlement of certain claims for advertising the new Constitution.

An act relating to prison inspectors, their salaries, and regulating prisons and the appointment of prison solicitors.

A supplement to an act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, approved April 15, A. D. 1869, providing that no party to any civil proceedings shall be a witness in actions by or against committees of lunatics, except in certain cases.

An act to provide for recording of deaths by the Register of Wills.

An act to repeal part of an act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, approved April 10, A. D. 1873, and to vest control of certain school taxes in Huston township therein.

An act to repeal the second section of an act supplementary to an act to alter the road laws in the township of Lennox, approved February 20, A. D. 1854, so far as relates to the township of Silver Lake, in the county of Susquehanna.

An act to authorize Robert Cummins, Joseph Harkness and Rev. J. A. McGill, the trustees of the Associate Presbyterian church and congregation of Reedsville, to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said church and congregation, situate in Reedsville, Mifflin county.

SPECIAL.

P. S.—The House voted down the Conference Committee's report on the Bank bill, so the bill falls; and both Houses adopted the report on the Contested Election bill. The Insurance bill fell, the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject not having been printed at the hour of adjournment, eleven o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 16, 1874.

Your regular correspondent would hardly feel much like referring to the closing scenes in the House and Senate, the speeches in the latter being in the highest manner complimentary to him; and I may therefore be excused for taking his place for a day.

The scenes in the Senate on Thursday night, after the hard work of the session was over, were not creditable. In the House, which in years past has been the theater of a wild orgie on the night before adjournment, the efforts of several leading members and the watchful energy of the Speaker kept down everything like disorder, and, for the first time in many years, the House was as orderly and quiet as on other occasions. But when the House adjourned at about ten o'clock, its members, relieved of the unusual pressure which had kept them quiet so long, rushed over to the Senate Chamber and filled it up, and for a few minutes Bedlam was broke loose. Such things do not often happen in that staid body, and a prompt adjournment by the Speaker "terminated the incident," as the French say.

The session on Friday morning was a mere formal one, and was confined to the interchanges of messages between the two Houses, and the Governor. No business was transacted; but when the usual complimentary resolutions came to be offeredn the Senate, the ordinary dry formality of passing them was broken through, and for an hour there was a flow of eloquent and spontaneous speech-making, which completely redeemed that body from the reproach of last night's proceedings.

The session has been a long and arduous as well as exceptionable one. It has had to frame the new legislation rendered necessary by a change in the Constitution, and the attention given to it, instead of to political questions, has necessarily brought the members of both sides frequently together, and this free intercourse has served to rub off and smooth down political asperities. The result has been an improved feeling of personal regard, and when the day of final separation came, after all this prolonged and pleasant intercourse, there was a natural gush of regret at the parting. Mr. McSherry, after six years' service, Mr. McClure, after legislative experience since 1858, and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Graham, after twelve years' unbroken service, each, were all taking leave of Senatorial life, and there was a depth of personal feeling in what they said which took away from it the formality of studied utterances. They each felt what they said; and I trust you will give their speeches in full.

Mr. Strang's speech on leaving the chair, Mr. White's in presenting him the gavel as a gift from the Chief Clerk, and Mr. Strang's reply, were also full of feeling and sympathetic earnestness. They are worthy of being preserved.

The resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted, yeas 32, nays none, Mr. Strang not voting; and those to the Chief Clerk and Assistants by 33 votes—the full vote of the Senate. The orators all paid the highest possible compliments to the Speaker, and the Chief Clerk came in for an unusual share of commendation. Mr. Playford, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Chalfant, Mr. Dill and Mr. Ermentrout, on the Democratic side, all spoke of him in the kindest terms of appreciation, and the remarks of Mr. Rutan, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Graham, Mr. White and Mr. Strang, on the Republican side, were equally commendatory.

It may be said that this was all a mere matter of form; but it was not. It is usual to begin these closing exercises in the Senate about twenty minutes before twelve, and be through by noon; but on this occasion it lacked only fifteen minutes of one when the Speaker's gavel fell on the final adjournment.

In the House there were equally interesting performances. The presentation of the gavel to Mr. McCormick by Mr. Wolf was the occasion of much real eloquence and kindly feeling, as was the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions to the Speaker and officers.

In both Houses, for the first time, the presentation of gifts to sundry officers, was done in the committee rooms, instead of in the open House. This was a great improvement, and took away from the closing proceedings the drawbacks which have heretofore marred them.

Speaker McCormick and Speaker Strang were each presented with a beautiful set of silverware; Chief Clerk Shurlock, in the House, with a gold watch-chain and other presents; and similar gifts were bestowed on Assistant Clerks Morrison and Cooper. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, received a beautiful gold-headed cane, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate a silver tea-set.

The session of the Legislature which has thus closed amid a gush of kindly feelings, has been a remarkable one, because it had to meet duties not contemplated when its members were chosen, and prepare legislation for which there was little, if any, precedent. The work has been laborious and troublesome; it involved not only study and research, but a cautious weighing of its probable effects when carried into action; and while this has lengthened the session to an unusual degree, it has imposed upon the members a great deal of anxiety, care and watchfulness. The bills which have passed have required and have received careful study and attention, and whatever their merits may prove to be, the motives and designs which prompted them were exceptionally good.

This Legislature, taking its action altogether, has been creditable to the State, and has performed its manifold duties without subjecting itself to reproach. It is the first time, in many years, that this body has broken up without meeting with evidences of popular indignation. I hope the next Legislature may have as good luck; but I very much fear that a House of 201 and a Senate of 50 will not get along as harmoniously as these smaller bodies have done.

NED.

TEXT OF THE APPORTIONMENT BILL AS IT PASSED THE LEGISLATURE.

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, as provided in the Constitution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That until the next United States decennial census is taken and an apportionment made thereon, the Senate shall consist of fifty members and the State is hereby apportioned into fifty Senatorial districts, each of which shall be known by the number herein attached thereto, and shall each be entitled to elect one Senator, as follows, to-wit:

First district—The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second district—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards of said city.

Third district—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards of said city.

Fourth district—The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards of said city.

Fifth district—The Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of said city.

Sixth district—The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of said city.

Seventh district—The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of said city.

Eighth district—The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of said city.

Ninth district—The county of Delaware.

Tenth district—The county of Bucks.

Eleventh district—The county of Berks.

Twelfth district—The county of Montgomery.

Thirteenth district—The city of Lancaster and the following boroughs and townships in the county of Lancaster, viz: The boroughs of Washington and Strasburg, and the townships of Manor, Lancaster, Conestoga, Pequa, Martic, Providence, Drumore, Fulton, Little Brittain, West Lampeter, Strasburg, Colerain, Eden, Bart, Salisbury, Sadsbury, Paradise, Leacock and East Lampeter.

Fourteenth district—All of the county of Lancaster not included in the Thirteenth district.

Fifteenth district—The county of Dauphin.

Sixteenth district—The county of Lehigh.

Seventeenth district—The county of Lebanon.

Eighteenth district—The county of Northampton.

Nineteenth district—The county of Chester.

Twentieth district—The cities of Scranton and Carbondale, and the following wards, boroughs and townships in the county of Luzerne, viz.: The boroughs of Goldsboro', Pleasant Valley, Blakely, Dunmore and Jermyn, and the townships of Blakely, Carbondale, Fell, Jefferson, Roaring Brook, Bear Creek, Buck, Covington, Jenkins, Lackawanna, Madison, Pittston, Plains and Spring Brook.

Twenty-first district—All of the county of Luzerne not embraced in the Twentieth district.

Twenty-second district—The counties of Monroe, Pike and Carbon.

Twenty-third district—The counties of Bradford and Wyoming.

Twenty-fourth district—The counties of Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia.

Twenty-fifth district—The counties of Tioga, Potter and M'Kean.

Twenty-sixth district—The counties of Susquehanna and Wayne.

Twenty-seventh district—The counties of Union, Snyder and Northumberland.

Twenty-eighth district—The county of York.

Twenty-ninth district—The borough of Pottsville, and the following boroughs and townships in the county of Schuylkill, viz.: The boroughs of Pinegrove, Tremont, Minersville, Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon, Saint Clair, Palo Alto, Mt. Carbon, Cressona, Auburn, Yorkville and Landingville, and the townships of Pinegrove, Tremont, Porter, Fraily, Reiley, Branch, Washington, Wayne, North Manheim, South Manheim, Norwegian, East Norwegian, and New Castle.

Thirtieth district—All of the county of Schuylkill not embraced in the twenty-ninth district.

Thirty-first district—The counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata.

Thirty-second district—The counties of Cumberland and Adams.

Thirty-third district—The counties of Franklin and Huntingdon.

Thirty-fourth district—The counties of Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.

Thirty-fifth district—The counties of Blair and Cambria.

Thirty-sixth district—The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

Thirty-seventh district—The counties of Indiana and Jefferson.

Thirty-eighth district—The counties of Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.

Thirty-ninth district—The county of Westmoreland.

Fortieth district—The counties of Fayette and Greene.

Forty-first district—The counties of Butler and Armstrong.

Forty-second district—The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue and Sewickley, and the townships of Reserve, Killbuck and Ohio, in the county of Allegheny.

Forty-third district—The First to the Fifteenth wards, inclusive, and the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

Forty-fourth district—The Sixteenth to the Twenty-second ward, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county between the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, and all those boroughs and townships north and west of the Allegheny river and north of the Ohio river, not included in the Forty-second district.

Forty-fifth district—The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the townships and boroughs of Allegheny county lying south and west of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

Forty-sixth district—The counties of Beaver and Washington.

Forty-seventh district—The counties of Lawrence and Mercer.

Forty-eighth district—The counties of Warren and Venango.

Forty-ninth district—The county of Erie.

Fiftieth district—The county of Crawford.

SEC. 2. In those Senatorial districts which are composed of more than one county, the persons appointed as return judges shall, on the Tuesday following the day of the annual election in November, at two o'clock P. M., meet and cast up the several county returns, and execute, under their hands and seals, one general and true return of the whole district in triplicate, one copy of which, properly sealed up and addressed, shall be sent by mail to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one shall be deposited with the prothonotary of the county wherein the return is executed, and one copy sent to the person receiving the highest number of votes for Senator in the district, to wit:

The return judges of the Twenty-second district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

The return judges of the Twenty-third district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Towanda, in the county of Bradford.

The return judges of the Twenty-fourth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Danville, in the county of Montour.

The return judges of the Twenty-fifth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Wellsboro', in the county of Tioga.

The return judges of the Twenty-sixth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna.

The return judges of the Twenty-seventh district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland.

The return judges of the Thirty-first district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin.

The return judges of the Thirty-second district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland.

The return judges of the Thirty-third district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Chambersburg, in the county of Franklin.

The return judges of the Thirty-fourth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre.

The return judges of the Thirty-fifth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair.

The return judges of the Thirty-sixth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford.

The return judges of the Thirty-seventh district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Indiana, in the county of Indiana.

The return judges of the Thirty-eighth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Ridgeway, in the county of Elk.

The return judges of the Fortieth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette.

The return judges of the Forty-sixth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver.

The return judges of the Forty-first district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Kittanning, in the county of Armstrong.

The return judges of the Forty-seventh district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Mercer, in the county of Mercer.

The return judges of the Forty-eighth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Franklin, in the county of Venango.

SEC. 3. Until the next decennial United States census and an apportionment be made thereon by law, the House of Representatives shall consist of two hundred and one members and shall be apportioned as follows, viz:

The city of Philadelphia shall elect thirty-eight members, and the said city shall be divided into twenty-eight districts, as follows:

The First ward shall constitute the First district, and elect two members.

The Second ward shall constitute the Second district, and elect two members.

The Third ward shall constitute the Third district, and elect one member.

The Fourth ward shall constitute the Fourth district, and elect one member.

The Fifth ward shall constitute the Fifth district, and elect one member.

The Sixth ward shall constitute the Sixth district, and elect one member.

The Seventh ward shall constitute the Seventh district, and elect two members.

The Eighth ward shall constitute the Eighth district, and elect one member.

The Ninth ward shall constitute the Ninth district, and elect one member.

The Tenth ward shall constitute the Tenth district, and elect one member.

The Eleventh ward shall constitute the Eleventh district, and elect one member.

The Twelfth ward shall constitute the Twelfth district, and elect one member.

The Thirteenth ward shall constitute the Thirteenth district, and elect one member.

The Fourteenth ward shall constitute the Fourteenth district, and elect one member.

The Fifteenth ward shall constitute the Fifteenth district, and elect three members.

The Sixteenth ward shall constitute the Sixteenth district, and elect one member.

The fifth to the fourteenth divisions inclusion of the Seventeenth ward shall constitute the Seventeenth district, and elect one member.

The first, second, third and fourth divisions of the Seventeenth ward and the Eighteenth ward shall constitute the Eighteenth district, and elect two members.

The Nineteenth ward shall constitute the Nineteenth district, and elect three members.

The Twentieth ward shall constitute the Twentieth district, and elect two members.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth wards shall constitute the Twenty-first district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-second ward shall constitute the Twenty-second district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-third ward shall constitute the Twenty-third district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-fourth ward shall constitute the Twenty-fourth district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-fifth ward shall constitute the Twenty-fifth district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-sixth ward shall constitute the Twenty-sixth district, and elect two members.

The Twenty-seventh ward shall constitute the Twenty-seventh district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-ninth ward shall constitute the Twenty-eighth district, and elect one member.

The county of Adams shall be entitled to and shall elect two members.

The county of Allegheny shall be entitled to fourteen members, and the said county is hereby divided into six districts, as follows:

The city of Allegheny shall constitute the First district, and elect three members.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh shall constitute the Second district, and elect two members.

The Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards shall constitute the Third district, and elect one member.

The remaining wards of the city of Pittsburgh, being the Eleventh and Thirteenth to the Thirty-seventh ward, inclusive, shall constitute the Fourth district, and elect four members.

The boroughs and townships lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers and the boroughs and townships north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny rivers, shall constitute the Fifth district, and elect two members.

And the boroughs and townships lying west and south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, including the township of Neville, shall constitute the Sixth district, and elect two members.

The county of Armstrong shall elect two members.

The county of Beaver shall elect two members.

The county of Bedford shall elect two members.

The county of Blair shall elect two members.

The county of Bradford shall elect three members.

The county of Bucks shall elect four members.

The county of Butler shall elect two members.

The county of Berks shall be entitled to six members, and shall be divided into two districts, namely:

The city of Reading shall compose the First district, and elect two members.

All of the county of Berks not embraced in said First district shall compose the Second district, and elect four members.

The county of Cambria shall elect two members.

The county of Cameron shall elect one member.

The county of Carbon shall elect two members.

The county of Centre shall elect two members.

The county of Chester shall elect four members.

The county of Clarion shall elect two members.

The county of Clearfield shall elect one member.

The county of Clinton shall elect one member.

The county of Columbia shall elect two members.

The county of Crawford shall elect four members.

The county of Cumberland shall elect two members.

The county of Dauphin shall be entitled to three members, and shall be divided into two districts, namely:

The city of Harrisburg shall constitute the First district, and elect one member.

The rest of the said county shall constitute the Second district, and elect two members.

The county of Delaware shall elect two members.

The county of Elk shall elect one member.

The county of Erie shall be entitled to four members, and shall be divided into two districts, namely:

The city of Erie shall constitute the First district, and elect one member.

The rest of said county shall constitute the Second district, and elect three members.

The county of Fayette shall elect two members.

The county of Forest shall elect one member.

The county of Franklin shall elect three members.

The county of Fulton shall elect one member.

The county of Greene shall elect one member.

The county of Huntingdon shall elect two members.

The county of Indiana shall elect two members.

The county of Jefferson shall elect one member.

The county of Juniata shall elect one member.

The county of Lancaster shall be entitled to six members, and shall be divided into three districts, namely:

The city of Lancaster shall constitute the First district, and shall elect one member.

The boroughs of Strasburg and Washington, the townships of Lancaster, Manor, Conestoga, Pequea, Martic, Providence, Drumore, Fulton, Little Britain, East and West Lampeter, Strasburg, Colerain, Eden, Bart, Salisbury, Sadsbury, Paradise and Leacock, shall constitute the Second district, and shall elect two members.

The rest of the county of Lancaster not embraced in the First and Second districts, as aforesaid, shall constitute the Third district, and elect three members.

The county of Lawrence shall elect two members.

The county of Lebanon hall select two members.

The county of Lehigh shall elect three members.

The county of Lycoming shall elect three members.

The county of Luzerne shall be entitled to nine members, and shall be divided into eight districts, namely:

The city of Wilkesbarre shall constitute the First district, and elect one member.

The boroughs of Kingston, New Columbus and Shickshinny, and the townships of Exeter, Franklin, Dallas, Fairmount, Huntington, Kingston, Jackson, Lake, Lehman, Ross, Salem and Union shall constitute the Second district, and elect one member.

The boroughs of Ashley, Plymouth, Sugar Notch, White Haven and Nanticoke, and the townships of Wilkesbarre, Denison, Hanover, Newport, Plymouth, Slocum, Wright, Hallenbeck, and Dorrance shall constitute the Third district, and elect one member.

The boroughs of Jeddo and Hazelton, and the townships of Black Creek, Butler, Foster, Hazle, Nescopeck and Sugar Loaf, shall constitute the Fourth district, and elect one member.

The boroughs of Goldsboro' and Pleasant Valley, and the townships of Bear Creek, Buck, Covington, Jenkins, Lackawanna, Madison, Pittston, Plains and Spring Brook shall constitute the Fifth district, and elect one member.

The city of Scranton shall constitute the Sixth district, and elect two members.

The boroughs of Pittston, West Pittston and Waverly, and the townships of Abington, Benton, Greenfield, Newton, Old Forge, Ransom and Scott, shall constitute the Seventh district, and elect one member.

The city of Carbondale, the boroughs of Blakely, Dunmore and Jermyn, and the townships of Blakely, Carbondale, Fell, Jefferson and Roaring Brook, shall constitute the Eighth district, and elect one member.

The county of McKean shall elect one member.

The county of Mercer shall elect three members.

The county of Mifflin shall elect one member.

The county of Monroe shall elect one member.

The county of Montgomery shall elect five members.

The county of Montour shall elect one member.

The county of Northampton shall elect three members.

The county of Northumberland shall elect two members.

The county of Perry shall elect one member.

The county of Pike shall elect one member.

The county of Potter shall elect one member.

The county of Schuylkill shall be entitled to six members, and shall be divided into four districts, namely:

The townships of East Union, North Union, Union and Mahanoy, and the boroughs of Shenandoah, Gilbertson and Mahanoy City, shall constitute the First district, and elect one member.

The townships of Butler, Cass, Foster, Barry, Eldred, Hegins, Upper Mahantango and Hubley, and the boroughs of Ashland and Girardville, shall constitute the Second district, and elect one member.

The townships of Blythe, West Brunswick, East Brunswick, West Penn, Rahn, Schuylkill, Ryon, Rush, and Kline, and the boroughs of Port Clinton, Orwigsburg, Tamaqua, New Philadelphia and Middleport, shall constitute the Third district, and elect one member.

The boroughs of Pinegrove, Tremont, Minersville, Pottsville, Yorkville, Mount Carbon, Landingville, Palo Alto, Saint Clair, Port Carbon, Cressona, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, and the townships of South Manheim, North Manheim, East Manheim, East Norwegian, New Castle, Norwegian, Pinegrove, Tremont, Porter, Frailey, Reilly, Branch, Washington and Wayne, shall constitute the Fourth district, and elect three members.

The county of Snyder shall elect one member.

The county of Somerset shall elect two members.

The county of Sullivan shall elect one member.

The county of Susquehanna shall elect two members.

The county of Tioga shall elect two members.

The county of Union shall elect one member.

The county of Venango shall elect three members.

The county of Warren shall elect one member.

The county of Washington shall elect three members.

The county of Wayne shall elect two members.

The county of Westmoreland shall elect three members.

The county of Wyoming shall elect one member.

The county of York shall elect four members.

SEC. 4. The Senators and Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the time places and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. Representatives shall be chosen at the general election in November, A. D. 1874, to serve for two years, and biennially thereafter. The Senators shall be chosen in the several districts at the following times, to wit:

At the general election in November, 1874, Senators shall be chosen to serve for two years in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth districts.

At the general election in November, 1875, Senators shall be chosen to serve for one year in the First, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth districts.

At the general election in November, 1876, a Senator shall be chosen to serve for two years from each of the even-numbered districts, and for four years from each of the odd-numbered districts, and thenceforward a Senator shall be chosen at the general election in November, 1878, from each of the even-numbered districts to serve for four years, and at the general election in November, 1880, a Senator shall be chosen in each of the odd-numbered districts to serve for four years.

THE ACT RELATING TO THE STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF OIL BY PIPE LINES.

We give below, for the information of oil men, the text of the act relating to the transportation of oil by pipe lines, as it passed the Legislature:

An Act relating to parties engaged in the storing and transportation by pipe lines of crude and refined petroleum oil, and the issuing of fraudulent receipts, certificates or vouchers, and providing for monthly reports.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every corporation, association, company, person or persons, who shall engage or continue in the business of transporting by pipe lines, or storing petroleum oil, crude or refined, in this Commonwealth, shall conduct such business in conformity with and subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. No receipt, certificate or other voucher shall be issued, nor shall any order be accepted or liability incurred for the delivery of any petroleum, crude or refined, unless the amount of petroleum, crude or refined, represented by such receipt, voucher, order or liability, shall have been actually received by and shall then be in the custody and control of the corporation, association, company or person issuing such receipt or voucher, accepting such order or incurring such liability. No *duplicate* receipt or voucher shall be issued, order accepted, or liability incurred for any petroleum, crude or refined, while any former receipt, voucher, order or liability for the same, or any part of the same petroleum oil, crude or refined, shall be outstanding and uncanceled, except in case of a lost receipt, voucher, order, or other written liability, when a duplicate of the same, plainly marked on the face thereof as a duplicate, and dated and numbered as the original, or lost receipt, voucher, order, or written liability was dated and numbered, may be issued; and no petroleum oil, crude or refined, shall be delivered upon any original receipt, voucher, order or written liability after a duplicate thereof shall have been issued. No receipt, voucher, order or written evidence of liability, on which petroleum, crude or refined, has once been delivered, shall be re-issued. No petroleum, crude or refined, for which a receipt or voucher shall have been issued, order accepted or liability for the delivery thereof incurred, shall be delivered except upon the surrender of the receipt, voucher, order or liability representing such petroleum, crude or refined, or upon proof of its loss; and every receipt, voucher or liability, when once surrendered, and the petroleum, crude or refined, represented by it delivered, shall be canceled. No duplicate shall be issued until after notice of the loss of the original, and of the purpose to have it substituted by a duplicate shall have been given by advertisement in at least four successive issues of a daily newspaper published in the oil regions of Pennsylvania; and the corporation, association, company or person which issued the original, shall have the right to require a sufficient bond of indemnity before issuing a duplicate.

SEC. 3. All receipts, certificates or vouchers for petroleum issued by any corporation, association, company, person or persons engaged in the business of *transporting* by pipe lines or storing petroleum, crude or refined, shall be transferrable by the indorsement of the party to whose order such receipt or voucher may be issued, and such indorsement shall be deemed a valid transfer of the property represented by such receipt, certificate or voucher, and may be made either in blank or to the order of another.

SEC. 4. No corporation, association, company, person or persons engaged in the business of transporting by pipe lines, or storing petroleum, crude or refined, shall sell or encumber, ship, tranfer, or in any manner remove or permit to be shipped, transferred, or in any manner removed, beyond the immediate control and custody of the corporation, association, company, person or persons holding the same, any petroleum, crude or refined, without the written consent of the owner of the same, except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger, and in that case it shall be returned as soon as practicable.

SEC. 5. Every corporation, association, company, person or persons who shall engage or continue in the business of transporting by pipe lines or storing of crude and refined petroleum, shall, on or before the *fifteenth* day of each month, cause to be made out and posted up in the business office of such corporation, association, company, person or persons, in an accessible and convenient place for the examination thereof by any person desiring so to do, and shall keep so posted up for one month, a statement signed by the manager, superintendent, general agent, agent or other person having charge of the accounts of such corporation, association, company or person, and sworn to by such manager, superintendent, general agent, agent or other person, before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, which statement shall show, in a legible and intelligible form the following details of the business of the previous month:

First. How much petroleum, crude or refined, was in the custody of such corporation, association, company, person or persons, at the close of such previous month, and where the same was located or held.

Second. How much petroleum, crude or refined, such corporation, association, company, person or persons were liable for the delivery or custody of at the close of such month.

Third. How much of such liability for the delivery or custody of petroleum oil, crude or refined, was represented by outstanding receipts or other vouchers.

Fourth. That all provisions of this act have been faithfully observed and obeyed during said month.

Fifth. Further, *they* shall, on or before the *twentieth* days of January, April, July and October, *in each year*, transmit by mail to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at Harrisburg, the amount of petroleum transported or stored during the quarter preceding the first days of each of said months.

SEC. 6. All amounts in the statements required by this act, when the petroleum, crude or refined, is handled in bulk, shall be given in barrels and hundredths of barrels, calculated at the rate of forty-two gallons per barrel: and when such petroleum is handled in barrels or packages, the number of such barrels or packages shall be given, and such statements shall distinguish between crude and refined petroleum, and shall give the amount of each.

SEC. 7. Any corporation, association, company, person or persons who shall make or sign any receipt, voucher or written liability, or accept any order, issued in violation of the provisions of the second section of this act; and any corporation, association, company, person or persons who shall sell, transfer or alter such receipt, voucher, written liability or accepted order, in violation of the provisions of the second section of this act; and any corporation, association, company, person or persons who shall procure either of the same to be done, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court—one-fourth of the fine thus recovered to be paid to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the school district wherein the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any person who shall procure another to violate the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court—one-fourth of the fine thus recovered to be paid to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the school district wherein the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 9. Any corporation, association, company or person engaged in the business of transporting by pipe lines, or storing petroleum, and each and every officer or agent of such corporation, association company, person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required in section five of this act, within the time and in the manner specified in said section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall forfeit and pay the additional sum of five hundred dollars for each day after the *fifteenth* day of the month, that the report, as required by said section, shall be delayed, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court—one-fourth of the fine thus recovered to be paid to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the school district wherein the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 10. The penalties provided in section nintl of this act may be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace, or in any court of record of this Commonwealth having jurisdiction of the recovery of debts of like amount, and in the manner that debts of like amount are now by law recovered—one-fourth of such penalty shall go to the person who shall bring suit, or institute proceeding for the recovery of such penalty, and the other three-fourths shall go to the use of the school district wherein the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1874.

The Darien Canal Surveys.

The United States steamer Gettysburg, which conveyed the engineers appointed by the Isthmus Canal Commission to Darien and Nicarauga, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The engineers were accompanied by Commander Selfridge, the explorer of the Napipi Atrato route, and Lieutenant Commander Lull, the explorer of the Nicaraguan route. The engineers report both routes practicable, though that of the Atrato is believed to be the least expensive. The cost of construction ranges from fifty to eighty millions, according to the amount of labor bestowed upon the work and the character of the material used. The engineers will prepare their report at once and submit it to the Isthmus Commission, who, under their instructions, will make their final recommendation to the President, who, in turn, will bring the whole subject formally before Congress. The President is heartily in earnest in this great undertaking, and hopes to see the United States control the proposed connecting link between the two oceans.

Headquarters of the Army.

The proposed transfer of the headquarters of the army from Washington to St. Louis creates considerable surprise. The disapprobation of members of Congress seems to be particularly outspoken. They say that if there is any necessity for a general headquarters for the army, they should be at the seat of government. There is some talk of fixing this in time of peace by special enactment.

Printing Buncombe Speeches.

The Senate some time ago passed a joint resolution prohibiting the publication in the *Record* of any remarks not actually delivered in one of the two Houses. The House Committee on Printing, to which it was referred, looked upon the resolution as a direct blow at the House and as intended to put Representatives on an inequality with Senators. In the Senate the debate is unlimited, and consequently there is no necessity for a request for leave to print. In the House it is very rarely the case that a member can have his time extended beyond one hour, and on important questions he must therefore necessarily avail himself of the privilege of printing. Besides, there are a number of members who write very good speeches, but who can't get the floor to deliver them, and whose names would never appear in the *Record* but for the "leave to print." There is doubtless more talk than the good of the country requires, but so long as the rules of the House and Senate differ so widely, the House is likely to do just as it did to-day, viz.: reject any bill that puts it on an inequality with the other branch.

The Trick of Referring Bills to Committees.

Pending the consideration in the Committee of the Whole of a private bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations to pay a large claim growing out of the war, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, objected to the practice of referring bills to committees that had really nothing to do with them. The bill under consideration he said ought to have gone to the Committee on War Claims instead of the Committee on Appropriations, and he added that all the pernicious legislation with regard to claims was the result of erroneous references. In this connection he stated that a former member of Congress had several years ago got a bill through, which had been rejected by the Committee on Claims, by having it referred to another committee, and by which the government was compelled to pay a large sum of money which it was under no obligation to pay. The Committee on War Claims had also before it now a case in which the same ex-member of Congress had attempted to get a bill through by fraud. The ex-member referred to was William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and the first case alluded to by Mr. Lawrence will be remembered as what is known as the Tennessee bounty fraud case. Stokes represented that a Tennessee company was entitled to bounty, and put in a bill before the Committee on Claims to authorize settlement for amounts alleged to be due them. The committee rejected it, whereupon Mr. Stokes sent it to another committee and by some means it was smuggled through, and Stokes and his agent obtained the money through the Second Auditor's office. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the names of the alleged claimants were nearly all fictitious—in fact that it was a perfect swindle. Stokes was tried for the crime and convicted, but the Executive interposed and saved him from punishment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1874.

Removal of Army Headquarters.

General Sherman says that he has no intention of removing his headquarters to St. Louis until October. The statement that June first has been fixed upon, is incorrect, and probably arose out of the notice which the General gave the occupant of his house in St. Louis to vacate. The General says that he desired to make the change in 1870, when the act of 1867 requiring headquarters to be esbtablished in Washington was repealed, but that the President was anxious for him to remain here. He has now given his consent. The General thinks there are now two headquarters in Washington, and as the army has been greatly reduced, he is anxious to be near where the bulk of the troops left are stationed. He denies that there is any difficulty between himself and the Secretary of War, adding that the transfer is from consideration, purely military and domestic. He is anxious to establish a home for his family away from Washington, where hissons can have a field more elevating than anything offered here.

Speaker Blaine and Finance Bills.

Speaker Blaine is extremely anxious to have a Finance bill of some kind signed before Congress adjourns. He believes that the bill as passed the Senate has no prospects whatever of being signed. He therefore favors referring the Senate bill to a Committee of Conference of the two Houses, in hopes of reaching a compromise of some kind which will meet the approbation of the Executive.

Serious Charges Against James Watson Webb.

For some months past there have been rumors that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was investigating charges involving Mr. James Watson Webb in a most disgraceful transaction while he was United States Minister to Brazil. The members of the committee were at all times uncommunicative about it, but the facts were brought out yesterday reluctantly. There was inserted in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill a clause making an appropriation of $57,500 to repay to the government of Brazil money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States. Mr. E. R. Hoar made a brief statement with regard to it, but it was manifest that he withheld something that the House had a right to know, and Mr. Eldridge insisting upon it, all the facts came out. It seems a fraud was perpetrated on the Brazilian government by an American shipmaster for the purpose of obtaining the above amount of money. The money was paid in three drafts on London. One draft, for five thousand pounds, was sent to Washington by Mr. Webb, to be paid to the claimant. Before payment could be made, however, the fraud was discovered; the Brazilian Minister at Washington brought the matter to the attention of the State Department, and an investigation developed the fact that instead of five thousand pounds, the authorities of Brazil had paid nearly fifteen thousand. Mr. Webb was written to on the subject, and he responded in a very curt and unsatisfactory manner. It was soon ascertained, however, that one of the drafts had been used in Brazil to pay suborned witnesses, and another of five thousand was to the Minister's individual credit in London. The President and Cabinet felt that they were in honor bound to repay the money, and so informed the Brazilian authorities. The five thousand pounds in possession was returned, and the appropriation made yesterday was to pay the balance, with interest. Mr. Hoar disclaimed any intention of wishing to withhold the facts from the House, but the whole affair was so humiliating and disgraceful, that he would like to have withheld it from the public.

Frauds in Western Mail Contracts.

There has arisen a very rude difference of opinion between the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and Messrs. Stone, of Missouri, and Luttrell, of California, as to the conduct of the investigation in relation to the letting of mail contracts, the Committee insisting that the gentlemen named have not made their charges sufficiently explicit, and the latter saying that they have given all the necessary data, and that if the committee really desire to make an investigation, they know where to send for persons and papers. In this state of affairs, the committee have indicated a purpose to close all further proceedings this week, and to present this a new resolution has been drawn, which will be presented in the House to-morrow, containing twenty-four distinct and specific allegations, which, if at all true, will develop the most gigantic system of fraud ever attempted to be perpetrated in any department of the government. Many of these allegations relate, as in the former charges, to the letting of mail contracts, the routes being specified; the straw-bidders are given, and also the names of the favorites who get the contract at greatly increased and exorbitant prices. But the resolution as prepared goes further than that, and directs the committee to inquire what percentage, if any, on contracts is paid quarterly to George Earle, law partner of the Postmaster General, and what amounts have been invested in deeds of trust in property in the city of Washington the past six months, the said Earle being trustee. Also, what per cent. on postoffice contracts, or any of them, is paid to Joseph McKibben, attorney for said contractors, for the manipulation of straw-bids, the said KcKibben having been complainant in the former investigation, and being now attorney for the so-called postoffice ring; also, what per cent. of these illegal and exorbitant contracts have been regularly paid to Giles A. Smith, late Second Assistant Postmaster General; also, to inquire why it is that the most responsible bidders in the Southwest and in the Territories are willing to swear that they will now take all these enormous and extravagant contracts and perform the service at one-half the amount now paid, and at the same time make twenty-five per cent. out of the contract. These charges being much more specific than any that have yet been made, if the committee takes them up the investigation may be extended indefinitely.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

EXCITEMENT IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The hall of the National Assembly was crowded to-day, as it was confidently believed a vote would be taken on the motion to give priority of discussion to the Electoral law over the Municipal bill, which motion had been made a cabinet question. When the hour for the meeting of the Assembly arrived, the Chamber presented an animated appearance. After order was restored and routine business disposed of, M. Batbie rose and opened the discussion, offering a motion requiring debate on the Electoral law to begin on Wednesday next. The motion was supported by Duke de Broglie in a speech in the course of which he declared that the government did not wish to evade its engagements in relation to the Municipal bill. Believing that the country desired that the Electoral law should be first discussed, he refused to accept an offer of Lucien Brun, of the extreme Right, that that party should oppose a motion giving priority to the discussion of the Electoral law, without implying lack of confidence in the ministry. The debate was continued until a late hour and the excitement in the Chamber was frequently so great that it became necessary to suspend proceedings. Upon the conclusion of the discussion, the question was put to the Assembly, and M. Buffet, the President, announced that the government had been defeated, the vote standing 317 to 381, showing a majority of 64 against discussing the Electoral law before the Municipal bill. There was much tumult in the Chamber after the declaration of the vote. When it had subsided, Duke de Cazes rose and offered a motion for the approval of

THE POSTAL CONVENTION

between France and the United States, which, he announced, was his last act as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present Cabinet. The Assembly thereupon adjourned and the Ministers soon afterward handed their resignations to President MacMahon.

PARIS, May 16.—Evening.—The defeat of the government in the Assembly this afternoon and the resignation of the ministers in consequence, causes intense excitement in this city. The boulevards are crowded this evening. It was the opinion of the public up to the last moment that a compromise would be effected. The vote against the government comprised three hundred and thirty-one members of the Left, twenty Bonapartists and thirty Legitimatists. Ex-President Thiers, who occupied his seat in the Assembly throughout the proceedings, voted, with the opposition. Several reports are in circulation this evening in relation to the composition of the new ministry. Raoul Duval proposes a Cabinet to consist of four Republicans, two Legitimatists and two Bonapartists, in order, as he says, to effect the dissolution of the Assembly. Others suggest a Cabinet of which Buffet, Dufaure, Duke De Cazes and Goulard shall be members.

PARIS, May 16.—Midnight.—Goulard had a conference with President MacMahon this evening. The retiring ministers will remain at their posts until the crisis has passed. Negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet will be continued on Sunday.

RUMORS REGARDING THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 17.—President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the De Broglie Cabinet, and has intrusted to M. Goulard the formation of a new ministry, which is expected to be completed to-morrow. M. Goulard, on accepting the Premiership, declared that his policy would be to carry the constitutional bills through the Assembly and complete the organization of MacMahon's powers. It is reported that M. Goulard is forming a new government from the Right Center and the Conservative portion of the Left Center. M. Magne and others of the late ministry will probably be retained in office. The latest advices from Versailles mention Goulard as Minister of the Interior; Count Chandordy, Foreign Affairs; Magne, Finance; Mathieu Bodel, Public Works; Dessielligny, Commerce; Desjardins, Education, and General Bertand, War. The Republican journals strongly urge the immediate disolution of the Assembly, which they declare powerless to constitute anything. There is a rumor that the extreme Right intend to move the restoration of the monarchy, and if the motion fails will vote for dissolution. The opinion is generally expressed that the Legitimatist party in the Assembly, by its vote of Friday, committed political suicide. It is asserted that their policy was inspired from Frohsdorff. The division between the Moderate and Extreme Right renders probable an alliance between the former section and the Conservative wing of the Left Center. A new majority may thus be constituted which will support the incoming government and enable it to go on with the execution of the programme of the Septimate and bring about the speedy adoption of the constitutional bills. It is not thought that there is any immediate prospect of a dissolution of the Assembly. Tranquility prevails throughout France. President MacMahon's power is unquestioned.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Times* and other morning papers say the impression that an early dissolution of the French Assembly is inevitable, hourly gains strength.

England.

THE CZAR MAKES PARTING CALLS.

LONDON, May 18.—The Czar went to Windsor yesterday and bid farewell to the Queen. To-day he visits Guild Hall. All the flags of the city are flying.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1874.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMS—MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL—THE POPE'S BLESSING.

This morning, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded by pilgrims and others, devout and curious, who came to have mass said at their departure. The pilgrims were distinguished by the emblem of the Sacred Heart worn on the left breast. Archbishop McClosky was celebrant, assisted by a number of clergy. At the close of Mass the banner for the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, a tribute originated by and successfully accomplished through the labors of Mr. James A. McMasters, of the *Freemans' Journal*, was blessed by the Archbishop, who then made an earnest address to the pilgrims, alluding to the occasion as one of the most touching in his experience. With the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the services in the Cathedral terminated. At two o'clock the pilgrims assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel, and at three, headed by Dr. John D. Kielley, brother of the Mayor of Richmond, and Mr. McMasters, marched to the steamer accompanied by a great crowd of people. The banners of the pilgrims were furled during the march, owing to the threatening weather, but the pilgrims accept as an auspicious beginning of the journey, the fact that no rain fell during the march. When the pilgrims reached the deck of the steamer, their banner was unfurled amid loud cheers from the thousands on the deck and the shipping in the neighborhood. In the morning Major Kielley telegraphed to the Pope for his blessing on the pilgrims. Shortly before the steamer sailed, the papal blessing was received by cable, accompanied by the appointment of Bishop Dwenger as spiritual director of the pilgrims. Six steamboats, each filled, accompanied the pilgrims to Sandy Hook, where Bishop Dwenger tossed to Major Kielley a paper bearing the Good-Bye of the pilgrims to their families and friends throughout the United States and Canada.

The colored people of Tennessee are implacably hostile to the Democratic party. At a recent convention it was resolved that "it is their duty as men to arrange for the perfect development of posterity."

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Bursting of an Immense Reservoir.

Four Massachusetts Villages Obliterated in an Hour.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST

A Million and a Half of Property Swept Away.

Thrilling Accounts of the Terrible Disaster.

HAYDENVILLE, MASS., May 16.—The large reservoir, about four miles north of this place, burst about eight o'clock this morning, and the water rushed down the hills carrying everything before it. The flood struck the southeastern portion of Williamsburg, a village two miles north of this place, carrying away a large number of dwellings, and sweeping along to Skinnerville, it demolished Skinner's large silk mills, and his boarding and dwelling houses. Continuing on, the water struck the large brass manufactory of Hayden, Gere & Co., sweeping it away in an instant. Large stones and machinery were swept through the main streets at a fearful rate, and well-built houses were instantly crushed, not giving the inmates a moment's warning. The flood caught the village of Leeds, where a large number of shops, dwellings, &c., were swept away.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 17.—A twenty-four inch pipe in the dam of the Great Ashfield reservoir above Williamsburg, Mass., had been leaking for weeks, and some people had shaken their heads and said the dam must be attended to or it might break. It did break. Yesterday morning the masonry around this outlet gave way, and then, all in a minute, as if a piece had been bitten out of the dam, a great wall of water seemed to spring up into the air and leap out into the sink below. The standing joke of Mill River valley, "Look out, the dam is broken," was proved no joke at last. The torrent was upon Williamsburg in ten minutes, and sent its spray above trees sixty feet high. It crunched one house like paper, and killed a woman and her two children then another and another; swept the woolen mills and rushed on at the rate of twenty miles an hour. As it came raging down the valley it dug up houses and swallowed them in an instant, leaving no trace. Tree-butts and great stones came down with the flood. The mountain of water, roaring like a thunder-storm of hail, reached Skinnerville and lifted the silk mills upon its shoulders before shredding them into bits. At Haydenville it swept away the factory in a moment. At Leeds it came down a wall of water, forced by an abattis of timbers, trees and iron boilers, which struck the village in full front. There was an hour and a half of flood, and then ebb, and at noon those who had escaped came back in crowds to see the ruin. It is an awful sight. Houses are twisted like crumpled paper, trees stripped of their bark and limbs, even when their roots have clung to the soil. The beautiful valley is a waste of mud and muddy water laden with distorted and strange shapes. Great boilers have been carried hundreds of yards and left crushed together and buried. A man was picked up from a tree upon which he had ridden six miles on the torrent, cheering and waving his coat. The poor fellow's mind was gone. No less than eight cases of insanity followed among those who have lost their relatives and friends by this terrible calamity, and three were committed to the asylum in Northampton. Everything was ground fine. When the flood was past, the timbers were in toothpicks; and scraps of iron, bricks, great stones newly become boulders, and here and there a corpse or a piece of a corpse. All the windings of the valley were filled with the debris. A terrible picture of waste and death in the most beautiful valley of Massachusetts! The gracious work of saving the dead from this burial began at noon. At Skinnerville the first bodies were picked up, dug out from the mud or taken with difficulty from overloaded ruins. All through the valley the work went on till night, and then men with lanterns seeking their dead stood guard. At Haydenville forty bodies were gathered by night; at Leeds, forty-five. There had been in the afternoon gangs of plunderers promptly turned to workers by no stinted threats; the people were ready to brain them with the first stone. There were fewer dead at Florence and Northampton—one hundred and forty in all—and many more are certainly buried in the mud and rubbish that fill the valley with black heaps from Williamsburg to Northampton. A man on horseback gave warning through the upper half of the valley, but some would not hear and some turned to their houses and to the great factory for safety. One man, at the Haydenville factory, saved his life by sticking to the house, but he was a marvelous exception. He ran into a closet that stood against the great chimney of the factory, and when the factory was crushed the chimney stood and his closet stuck to it like a lantern against a wall, with him waving his arm for help out of a breach he had made in its walls. But a man and a girl who ran out at the roar of the waters to run back for a haven of safety, went down under the building. At Williamsburg a factory and twenty-seven houses were blotted out; at Haydenville a factory, a gas house, a cotton mill, a bank and one hundred dwellings; at Leeds a button factory and twenty-five buildings; at Skinnerville every house is gone except Mr. Skinner's own. Such houses as we here set down as "gone" are utterly vanished and distributed in shreds—not a piece six feet long—over miles of country. The Licking-Water river, as they call it, has been a sea and is now a trickling stream lost in miles of mud. The lake, hemmed in by defective masonry up among Goshen hills, has done its work terribly.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 17.—The latest figures of the loss of life by the breaking of the Williamsburg reservoir, make the total one hundred and forty-four, divided as follows between the three places: Williamsburg, sixty; Leeds, forty-nine; Haydenville, thirty-five. These figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found, and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say that the total loss of life will exceed one hundred and fifty, if indeed it does not more nearly approach two hundred. The following are the lists for each village of persons who are known to be missing:

LIST OF THE RECOGNIZED DEAD.

At Williamsburg—Mrs. Kingston, S. Bartlett, Viola B. Collyer, T. J. Hitchcock, Wm. H. Adams' widow, Wm. Snow, Willie Tilton, Mrs. Wm. Carter, R. J. Louchone, Mrs. E. M. Chandler and daughter May, Jeremiah Ward, widow Electa Knight, Mrs. Patrick Heally and two children, widow Mary Brennan, Alexander Roberts, wife and two children, Mary Anne McGee, Mrs. George E. Hams, E. C. Hubbard, Mrs. Merrick Wood and child, of Chicopee, Michael Burke, three children of James Burke, Frederick Bird, James Stephens, Mrs. W. D. Adams and son Willie, Mrs. Eliza Downing and daughter, widow Downing, Henry Birmingham, wife and three children, Mrs. E. S. Kingsley, Mrs. E. D. Kingsley and two children, Dr. E. M. Johnson, wife and three children, Widow Johnson, Frank Murray and wife, John Atchison, Spencer Bartlett and wife, Geo. Ashley, Mrs. George E. Lamb, Frank Train and wife—61.

At Leeds—Mrs. Patrick, Charles Patrick and wife, Miss Julia Patrick and her sister, Mrs. Dunlea and daughter, Mr. Fitzgerald and two children, Charles and Annie, two children of John Clancy, Mrs. Jane Cogan, Misses Annie and Grace Cogan, Andrew Fennessey and two children, Mrs. Louis Bronette and seven children, Mrs. Hawley, Miss Carrie Bonney, James Fennessey and wife, Lizzie Carpenter, Mary Rose, Patrick O'Neil, Alexander Lancier, Ralph Isham, Ira Dunning, Samuel Davis, Mr. Smith, Arthur Sharpe, a boy, Mrs. O'Shaughessy, Mrs. E. Hannon and three children, Mrs. Sarah J. Ryan and child, Mrs. Eveline Sherwood, Captain T. F. Vaughn, Miss Mary Woodward, Nellie Fennessey—40.

At Skinnerville—Mrs. Jerome Hillman, Mrs. Jacob Hill, Eli Bryant, Robbie Hayden.

At Haydenville—Mrs. Norris and daughter, Miss Johanna Williams, Francis Brodeur, John Kaplinger, Mrs. Hogan, Edw. Mackler, Mrs. Mosier, Mrs. John Wilson and three children, Mrs. Posey, her married daughter Mrs. Antonio Brasier and two other children, Mrs. Messie, two young children and her married daughter, Mrs. Napoleon Benvil with an infant, Stephen Heiley, wife and daughter, two little children of Edwin Thayer, three children of Samuel Miller, Michael Burke and Archibald Lancoubie.

It is utterly impossible as yet to give a detailed estimate of the losses aside from buildings destroyed and damaged. Bridges have been carried away; roads ruined and hundreds of acres of meadow land rendered almost valueless. The total loss must far exceed one million dollars, and will probably come nearer two millions. The following is a general estimate of losses by places:

LIST OF PROPERTIES DESTROYED.

In Williamsburg—W. H. Avoniss, flouring mill swept away, $10,000; H. L. Jones, mill damaged and left without water-power, $20,000; houses, barns, etc., gone, $40,000.

At Skinnerville—William Skinner's silk factory and twelve tenement houses destroyed, $130,000; other houses and barns, $13,000.

At Haydensville—Hayden, Gere & Co's brass works, savings bank buildings and tenements swept away, $250,000; Hayden tobacco company's mill carried off, $7,000; Hayden foundry and machine company's works damaged, $5,000; other houses and stores, $30,000; gas works, $8,000.

At Leeds—Nanotuck Silk Company's dam broken and several buildings and houses carried away, $25,000; George W. Warner's button factory destroyed and three tenements, $100,000; other houses, barns, etc., $20,000.

At Northampton—Emery Wheel Company damaged, $20,000.

At Florence—The Florence Manufacturing Company's brush factory, damage to stock, $3,000; Wonstuck Silk Company's silk mill, partially torn away and stock damaged, $8,000.

The damage to the town of Williamsburg by the loss of bridges, great destruction of roads and complete ruin of the best meadow lands is at present incalculable, but it is such as seriously to cripple the town. Three bridges were carried away in the village of Williamsburg, one wooden and two iron bridges. In the village of Leeds one bridge was taken off, and in the village of Florence one iron and two wooden bridges were swept away.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

It appears that serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built, nine years ago, though less the last year or two than in its early history. The gatekeeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling special attention once to the point where the break occurred, but the examiners always reported everything safe. The direct cause of the disaster, aside from the general weakness of the dam, must remain a subject of speculation. Perhaps as satisfactory a theory as any is the one advanced by a man familiar with the case, that frosts had started the earth so that the water had found numerous little courses through it, which finally carried off the first mass of earth Saturday morning and at once precipitated the catastrophe.

FINDING AND BURYING THE DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A *Sun* special from Northampton, Mass., says: Just below Leeds, on what was a pretty lawn called Warner's flats, a vast amount of debris was collected. A hundred men with ox teams and horses to move the heavy timbers, began work early in the morning. In the first half hour five bodies were found, and before noon thirty were unburied from that spot. The operatives from Williamsburg, whose lost ones had not been recovered, crowded the little carpenter shop into which the bodies were carried and all were recognized, although some were disfigured almost past recognition. In the string of vehicles every few rods were wagons containing one, two and sometimes four coffined bodies en route to the cemetery, for in the universal bereavement interment followed swiftly after the recovery of the bodies, and funeral services, excepting in a few instances, were dispensed with. At Haydenville the bodies were laid out in the Congregational church. Lying side by side were a mother and her children; near them a mother and her married daughter and her two infant children. The dead of those whom the flood had left destitute were buried at the expense of the town.

The dead of Williamsburg number fifty-seven. The town hall was thick with the uncoffined bodies, principally of women and children. The churches were closed and pastors and people devoted their whole time to the care of the dead, which were removed to the receiving vault of the cemetry as rapidly as the burial facilities permitted.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

One poor fellow worked alone for an hour around the wreck of his own house, which was carried away half a mile from its place. He lifted up the boards and timbers very carefully, peering inside them so anxiously that a throng soon assembled around to watch his movements. "I'm hunting for my wife," he said, when questioned; "she was in the house when the flood came and she must be near it now." Those who tried to help him were scarcely able to do so because he would have each board lifted as carefully as though the body lay below. He worked late into the afternoon before he learned that her body was among those found on Warner's flats.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 18.—The search for dead bodies has been going on all day in Mill river valley, and will be continued for several days, and perhaps even weeks. The meadows are so deeply covered with debris that it is feared that many dead bodies have yet been undiscovered. A number have been recovered to-day, and it is now thought that yesterday's estimate of two hundred lives lost may fall even below the actual truth. The extent of the disaster increases rather than diminishes, and it is as yet impossible to give a full and reliable estimate of the loss of life and property. At Haydenville to-day sixty families applied for aid. The whole community is moving in the work of relief, and everything that can will be done to alleviate the loss and suffering.

CONTRIBUTIONS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—Liberal contributions are being made here for the relief of the Mill river sufferers. Among the earliest receipts was a check from Gen. Butler for $500.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate and report upon the disaster, with a view to extend necessary aid, started on their mission to-day. Mayor Cable has called an informal meeting of citizens at the City Hall, to-morrow morning, to devise measures of relief.

FULLER PARTICULARS—LIVES LOST AND ESTIMATE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Fuller investigation confirms the substantial accuracy of the estimate of the number of lives lost, furnished last night. The Springfield *Republican's* latest revised lists make the total number certainly lost 145, distributed as follows among the four villages: Williamsburg, 60; Skinnersville, 4; Haydenville, 30; and Leeds, 51. Carefully revised estimates fix the total loss at $1,000,000, of which manufacturers and mill owners sustain $550,000, the towns of Williamsburg and Northampton $150,000 for repair of highways and bridges, and operatives and individuals not less than $150,000 or $200,000. A relief committee has been organized, and members are actively at work in all the neighboring villages. A general relief committee was organized at the town meeting in Northampton this evening, which will take charge of and distribute all outside contributions. The Selectmen of Williamsburg will petition the Legislature for exemption from State and county taxes this year, and for leave to change the time of the annual valuation of town property from May 1st to June 1st.

Of the whole number of lost bodies, one hundred and ten have been recovered.

ARKANSAS.

Proclamation by Governor Baxter--Martial Law Suspended--The Brooksites to be Arrested and Tried by Civil Law--The Troops Dispersing.

LITTLE ROCK, May 18.—The House to-day passed a resolution appointing a special committee to investigate as to whether any officers of the State have been engaged in armed insurrection against the legal State government. A similar committee was appointed in the Senate. A joint resolution passed the Senate for adjournment *sine die* on the 28th. A bill passed the same body changing the time for holding the Supreme Court to May and November, the next term to begin in November.

The Governor to-day issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, May 18, 1874.

WHEREAS, On the 16th day of April, 1874, martial law was by me proclaimed in the county of Pulaski, in consequence of the existence of an armed insurrection, under the authority vested in me, as Governor, by the Constitution and laws of the State, and on the 11th day of May, 1874, said proclamation of martial law was revoked so far as not to interfere with the meeting and proceedings of the Legislature, and

WHEREAS, Armed insurrectionists are now dispersing and many persons are at large who are notoriously guilty of treason against the State of Arkansas, and it is not desirable to proceed against them by military law,

Now, therefore, I, Elisha Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, do hereby further revoke said proclamation of martial law, so far as to permit the arrest and detention by criminal process from the civil magistrates of all persons charged with treason against the State, in the late insurrection, but nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the carrying out of any and all military orders from the headquarters of the State of Arkansas, or from any legitimate military authority.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at Little Rock, this 18th day of May, 1874.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas and Commander in Chief.

By the Governor:
J. M. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

A large number of the Brooks troops left to-day, also several companies of the Baxter forces. Secretary of State Johnson has charge of his office and is cleaning it up. The two halls of the Legislature are also being cleaned up, and repaired. The Brooksites still keep sentinels around the State House. It is expected they will all be away by to-morrow.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

"THE Democratic party will prove in the future as it has proved in the past, the stubbornest of things."—*New York World.*

Jackass?

THE exports of specie from New York last week were $2,665,336. This does not look much like the balance of trade being in our favor, nor like the resumption of specie payments. It *does* look, however, as if the negotiation of railroad bonds abroad was not very brisk.

A BILL has just been introduced in Congress making it a felony to employ children in street-begging, after the manner now practised by the Italian padroni. The measure was prepared by a friend of GARIBALDI's, and would have been introduced by Senator SUMNER, had he lived. It should pass without opposition.

THE Arkansas muddle left newspaper readers in great doubts as to which side was right, if either; but when it is taken into account that CLAYTON, DORSEY and McCLURE helped to elect BAXTER, and then tried to oust him, it is hard to resist the inference that he must have refused to do some dirty work for them, and hence provoked their hostility. If so, the success of BAXTER, through the President's recognition, is matter for congratulation in more senses than one.

A statement of the customs receipts for the months of April and May, 1873 and 1874, respectively, has just been prepared by the Commissioner of Customs, which would seem to indicate a speedy return to the average revenues derived from this source before the panic of last fall. The total customs receipts for April, 1873, amounted to $14,781,526 28, and for the same month of the present year to $13,866,762 61, a deficit of $914,763 67; while the estimated receipts for the current month are $13,610,000 00, against $13,722,147 34 actual receipts for the corresponding month of last year, a difference of only $112,147 34. The estimate for the present month is considered low, and the improvement is very gratifying.

WATCHING for a political creed, and waiting for its development out of the events of the times, is very much like Mr. MICAWBER waiting for something to turn up. Yet this is just what young JOHN QUINCY ADAMS advises his Democratic friends to do. His letter to the Manhattan Democratic Club of New York contained this advice:

> Watch with great interest for the significant indications of a defined and consistent policy to guide the great body of good citizens who look to the able minds of the Democratic party for advice and leadership.

In the meantime Mr. ADAMS and the Democratic party have no "defined and consistent policy," and have only their natural cussedness to fall back upon.

IT HAS just been ascertained, from certain correspondence of MASON, SLIDELL, and other representatives of the Confederate archives purchased by the government some two years ago, that the British government proper was absolutely opposed to any countenance or recognition of the movement to dissolve the Union: that MASON tried in vain for over a year to get an audience with the then Premier of England for the purpose of presenting his case and demanding recognition of belligerent rights, and that he left London in disgust and repaired to Paris, where, as is known, himself and SLIDELL met with more encouragement, finding in the late Emperor NAPOLEON a warm sympathizer. These papers and documents are likely to prove of very great value in making up a faithful history of the rebellion.

BAD as things are in the Lower Mississippi Valley, in consequence of the recent devastating floods in that region, they are not, it now appears, half so dismal as was at first represented. The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th instant, in its financial review, says that men begin to think there is a great deal of exaggeration about the actual losses, and that there is a much better prospect for average crops than general reports indicate. Other Southern papers corroborate these opinions, which are especially valuable, as removing the apprehension that sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco would be short to an extent that would be seriously felt in the home and foreign markets for these important staples. As the season progresses, bringing with it a complete subsidence of the waters, the prospects will doubtless grow better and better.

BROTHER NEWMAN, late Chaplain of the United States Senate, thinks he is in Paradise. He is quite sure he has found it. He writes that he stands on a point where the rivers Tigris and Euphrates meet, and that he can stretch his arms over both of them. The two rivers then meeting form the third river, and there is an old canal which once no doubt had water in it, and these clearly constitute the "four rivers flowing out of the garden of Eden." "There," he says "are the luscious fruits and many colored doves." Travelers who have been there, however, say the only trees are branching date or bastard palms, which bear a fruit no human being ever attempted to eat a second time; that on the whole it is the most God-forsaken, dreary spot on the face of the earth; and that if it was the earthly paradise, it would have taken the Angel with sword of flame to keep ADAM in it, instead of turning him out. Still, if the reverend Doctor is satisfied, it is to be hoped he will remain there.

THE papers of the State, contrary to their usual wont, speak kindly of the Legislature which has just adjourned; and in addition thereto the Philadelphia *Bulletin* pays Governor HARTRANFT and his officers the following well-deserved compliment:

> In taking leave of the Legislature, after its winter's work, it must not be forgotten that much of the good tone that has pervaded Harrisburg is directly due to the influence of Governor Hartranft and his immediate cabinet officers. To him, to Attorney General Dimmick and to the Secretary of State, Mr. Quay, large credit is due. Governor Hartranft and his associates have quietly, but remarkably, revolutionized the atmosphere of the State Capital and the State Capitol; and it is universally conceded that Pennsylvania was never better governed than it is under the quiet, dignified, upright and intelligent administration of Governor Hartranft. Never interfering with the Legislature, there is not a member of that body that has not known that he could not be improperly used or approached. And it has been equally well-known that there could be no more smuggling of contraband bills under the vigilant eye of the Secretary of State or the keen, clear inspection of the learned Attorney General.
>
> It has been a session of great difficulty and much labor for both the Legislature and the Executive, and we congratulate both that it has come to so creditable a termination.

THE New York papers of Tuesday publish detailed tabular exhibits showing the commerce between that port and foreign countries during the month of April and since the beginning of the calendar and fiscal years. The total foreign value of goods entered during last month was $40,764,927, against $37,179,426 during April, 1873, and $46,443,937 in 1872; for the four months ended April 30, the total importations amounted to $149,114,698, against $157,284,255 for the corresponding period of last year, and $159,547,844 in 1872; while during the past ten months of the current fiscal year the total amount of importations was $326,632,552, against $356,610,305 for the same time last year, and 342,576,120 in 1871-2. The exports to foreign countries during the past month were $25,768,301, against $29,470,608 during April, 1873, and $21,589,302 during the same month of 1872. The total exports for the four months ending with the last of April, amounted to $101,037,960, against $107,011,234 for the corresponding period of last year, and $80,212,117 in 1872; and the total amount during the past ten months of the fiscal year reached $282,635,861, while during the corresponding period of last year it footed up $272,256,191, and in 1872 amounted to $212,127,331.

THE calamity in Massachusetts, in which, by the bursting of a dam, millions of property and hundreds of lives have been swept out of existence, is a warning of the danger of large reservoirs of water, depending solely upon the mere masonry of the dam for their security. The Civil Engineer of our city water works has very properly called attention to to this, in the construction of the new reservoirs for the city; and if the accident in the Bay State has served to put us on our guard in such matters, it will have at least *one* useful result.

It was one of the pet schemes of Mr. ELLETT, a civil engineer now dead, to store up water in huge reservoirs, in the spring, on the head waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela, to supply water sufficient to keep the Ohio in navigable order during the summer. The terrible accident on Mill river, Massachusetts, is an indication of the devastating results that would have followed such a policy, if it had ever been adopted. No masonry can be built that can be trusted against the effects of frost and constant percolation of the water. The mere weight pressing against a dam may be overcome; but the silent, unseen effects of the water penetrating into every open cranny and the effect of frost in disintegrating and loosening both earth and masonry, are results that no skill has yet been sufficient to guard against.

The engineering mind ought not to be slow in learning these lessons; and yet we expect to find, at no very distant day, a revival of the ELLETT scheme as a safe and practicable one. When that shall occur, and occur it certainly will, the awful lesson of the depopulated valley of Mill river will come in as a sufficient and thoroughly conclusive answer.

LABORERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Things called by the same name are often very unlike, as everybody knows; but the truth has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than by the two labor movements which are just now agitating England. We allude to the strike of the agricultural laborers and to the strike of the coal miners. Each of these classes of laborers demands an increase of wages, and is seeking to gain its object by a suspension of work. Each movement is a strike, organized upon the principles of trades-unionism, and yet two movements differing more widely from each other in their impulse and in their claims upon the sympathy of mankind it is hardly possible to imagine. There is, perhaps, hardly any exaggeration in saying that the English farm laborers, at least since the emancipation of the Russian serfs, have been the most oppressed and degraded laborers in Christendom. Toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night, and sleeping in a miserable hut decorated with the name of a cottage, the able-bodied laborer receives thirteen shillings for his week's work; a few years ago he received only nine shillings. To a man with a family more or less numerous, the wages do not suffice to provide either sufficient food or the clothing demanded by decency, and the only education most of them get is some meager instruction in the catechism, which enjoins contentment with one's lot in life and respect for superiors in station. The strikers ask for only a shilling more, and every humane man or woman in England, as elsewhere, not blinded by prejudice or besotted by the interest of caste, admits the justice of their claim. It is, of course, true that supply and demand regulate prices, and that labor, like other things, is worth only what it brings in the market. But Americans at least can hardly be found to maintain that, under a social system so artificial as that of England, gradually built up and constantly secured by legal enactments, often in contemptuous defiance of economical laws, even so unquestionable an economical law as the one referred to may be rigorously and always applied without wrong and oppression.

On the other hand, the British coal miners, of whom about seventy thousand are now on strike, were until lately among the best paid laborers in the world. An authority before us says, that working only four or five days in the week, they made better wages than skillful artisans and even artists. Many persons remember Professor GOLDWIN SMITH's eloquent rebuke of the polite people, who, a few years ago, found cause of anger and offense in the fact, that British coal miners were able to indulge in the luxury of champagne, to dress their wives in silk and give them frequent airings in carriages. However, foolishly, the miners did those things while the prices of coal and iron were high. But evil days have lately come, in which the employers of those luxurious miners, in consequence of the reduction of trade, find themselves unable to pay the usual wages. Their request for a slight reduction is met with refusal, and a general strike is the result.

These English labor movements may with much advantage be made the subject of reflection on this side of the water. Happily, in part as the result of our position in a new country and in part as the effect of our political institutions, we have no class of laborers corresponding in condition to the rural laborers either of England or of some portions of the European continent. We do not believe that we shall ever have such a class, even when this country shall be as thickly peopled from sea to sea as the old world. The conditions, political and social, essential to the generation of such a class, are wanting in the absence of laws of entail and primogeniture, and the tendencies of human nature which might lead to the permanent elevation of some at the cost of the degradation of others, will be continually counteracted and overcome by the operation of the democratic principle. Every man here has every opportunity and advantage he could desire to make the most of his time and his capability of work, and if favored with health he fails gradually to improve his temporal condition and prospects, the failure is for the most part his own fault. And yet, though intelligent laboring men as individuals generally admit with frankness the advantages they here enjoy, they often seem as a class to be as dissatisfied with their lot here as in Europe. The feeling referred to is not the natural discontent spoken of by the old satirist, which prompts the man of one occupation to covet or laud the occupation of another. The strange thing is that a laboring man with the opportunities and prospects of the American workman should think it needful or wise not only to maintain the warfare but to adopt the methods of warfare against capital into which the laborers of Europe have been forced in self defense after ages of oppression. In Europe, capitalists as a class are engaged in indissoluble league with the upholders of an entire system of conservatism, which includes actual society and government. The whole system must stand or fall together. In this country capitalists, though naturally like other men moved by considerations of self-interest, are the allies of no social or political league that either excludes the laborer or is antagonistic to his welfare. In other words, in Europe labor in fighting capital, often has to fight whole squadrons of vested interests at the same time; whereas in this country, even on the assumption that labor and capital have not the same interests, labor *versus* capital is simply one selfish interest arrayed against another.

The truth is, that foreigners, in coming to this country, bring with them notions concerning the relations of capital and labor which have really little, if any, application to American circumstances and conditions. Accustomed all their lives to look with suspicion on capitalists as hereditary enemies, and to fight the battles of their order, they change their sky but not their mind in crossing the sea. They renew the conflict on this side, and too often succeed in filling the minds of their American associates with their own fears and suspicions. Hence, in many places, relations of labor and capital which have no proper root or ground in the industrial conditions of the country, and which result in infinite evil not only to the combatants but to general industry and progress. Quite likely, indeed, the infection might have been introduced, without immigration; the mere reports of the struggle in Europe might have sufficed to transfer it to this country. It is, however, pretty safe to say that some features of the strife among us could not have originated without the presence of men fresh from the battle-field and still inflamed with its fiery passions and prejudices.

In the way of illustration we may refer to the recent conduct of the laborers at a great iron manufactory in the western part of this State. Though since last fall there has been no demand for the article made, the owners, all through the winter, kept their men at work five days in the week, at slightly reduced wages; partly, no doubt, because they hoped for an early change in the market and did not wish to scatter their working force, but partly, also, in mere human kindness of heart. Not only ten thousand workmen, but a large village and a neighborhood were thus sustained in comfort. When spring came, the workmen thus favored, under the instruction and exhortations of certain blatherskites who pretended to be their friends, concluded that the time had come for a return to former wages. They were falsely told and foolishly believed that there had been a revival of the iron trade, and that the benevolent owners were growing ever richer at their expense. They, therefore, demanded an increase of wages, and when their demand was refused, they struck work, thus in a moment depriving themselves of subsistence, and at the same time relieving their employers of the burden they had borne during many months.

In almost every section of the country where many men are employed together, developments take place, from time to time, which prove either how imperfectly workingmen comprehend the true relations of capital and labor in this country, or else how much they are led astray by passion and prejudice in dealing with them. Every disinterested looker-on perceives that the British miners, mentioned above, display ingratitude, as well as folly, in their strike. But in view of their circumstances, it is easy to understand their position. It is much less easy either to understand or sympathize with American workmen in their wild endeavors to evade or abrogate economical laws upon which the prosperity of all is dependent, and which, in this country, cannot be interfered with, without more or less disastrous consequences.

CUMULATIVE VOTING

It is astonishing how long a foolish idea will continue its existence. Bray it in a mortar and pound it to pieces and still it will live and flourish. Minority voting and cumulative voting are notable instances of this. Argument has shown their fallacy, and experience their folly; yet we find the Ohio Constitutional Convention silly enough to incorporate one, or both in their amended Constitution, and to make them the basis of the first election under it. The subject of minority representation is, it is true, submitted to a separate vote; but if the new Constitution be adopted, it will still be incorporated in it, as applicable to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, even if the general proposition be voted down.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention was inoculated with the same madness, and although the sensible men in it succeeded in defeating its general application, the humbug crept into three provisions of the Constitution, whereby it is made applicable, as minority voting in the election of County Commissioners and Supreme Judges, and as cumulative voting in corporation elections.

An evidence of the practical working of cumulative voting, as thus authorized, was lately given in an election held for directors of a corporation in Lancaster county. There were seven directors to elect, and the holders of a majority of the stock, suspecting nothing of what was going on, gave one vote for each share of stock to the seven men agreed upon by themselves. The holders of a minority of the stock took the other track and "cumulated" their votes, casting seven votes for one director for each share of stock. By a judicious combination of their forces, they were enabled to give more votes for a majority of directors than either of the seven men had who were voted for by the majority stockholders. The minority thus captured the board and obtained control of the corporation!

To show how this matter was worked, let us suppose that there were 1,000 shares of stock, and that the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The minority holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holder of another 100, did the same for I, giving him 700, also; and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K and L. Thus H, I, K, and L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, whilst the other seven representing 600 shares, had but 600 votes, and only three of them could be elected. The minority was thus, by this supreme blunder, rendered superior to the majority.

This is "cumulative" voting, and "minority" voting is no better. Cumulative voting makes 400 superior to 600, and minority voting makes the minority equal with the majority in cases where there are but two to elect. The whole thing is a reversal of the good old rule that the majority should govern. It sets majorities at defiance, and leaves the way open to trickery, chicanery and fraud. It is the offspring of political dreamers whose dreams have run into nightmares; and if the people of Ohio are gifted with common sense they will reject it with a voice of thunder that will waken the dreamers from their troubled sleep.

A LETTER to the New York *Evening Post* on "Shipbuilding in the United States," written by the great iron shipbuilder, JOHN ROACH, for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension of facts and exposing the injurious misuse of figures on the part of a "free ship" correspondent, gives much important information concerning our position among shipbuilding nations, the progress of naval construction among us, and the relative cost of building iron vessels, as compared with the cost in Great Britain. The correspondent in question had instanced three iron ships, of three thousand tons burden, now being built on the Clyde at a contract price of ninety-three thousand pounds each, and had stated that they could not be duplicated on the Delaware for less than one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, a difference on each vessel of some two hundred thousand dollars in currency. Mr. ROACH shows, however, that the four steamers built on the Delaware for the Philadelphia American Steamship Company, and now running between that port and Liverpool, of a similar class to the English steamers, but two hundred and fifty tons larger, cost in currency only $520,000 per vessel, whereas the Clyde-built vessels cost $465,000 apiece, gold, which, added to the premium on gold at twelve per cent., makes $520,800 currency. Five other vessels of three thousand tons each, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, cost $425,000 each. Other instances are adduced, showing that ocean-going iron steamers, of any class, ton for ton, quality for quality, can be built at as low a cost to-day on the Delaware as on the Clyde, and that the advantage, in all respects, is likely to turn more and more in our favor as time goes by. There seems to be little doubt that we are rapidly returning to our true position as a maritime nation, and preparing once more to contest with England the commercial supremacy of the seas.

NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

The Certificate.

The certificate of the marriage of Nellie Grant is engrossed upon parchment, in connection with five other documents. On the upper left-hand corner of the sheet is a copy of the license, written in a plain, bold hand, and empowers any minister of the Gospel to marry Algernon Sartoris to Nellie Grant. Below this is the clergyman's certificate that he has married them. On the upper right hand corner the clerk of the court certifies that he gave the license. Below this the judge of the court identifies the clerk. Still lower the Chief Justice identifies the judge, and last, the Secretary of State certifies to the existence and official character of the Chief Justice. Thus in all there are not less than six certificates engrossed upon the sheet. This document was rendered necessary by the law of primogeniture of England, and will be deposited in the archives of the court in the parish in which the happy couple reside. They had determined to live in this country, but the death of Sartoris' elder brother and the consequent entailment of a large property, renders his presence across the water necessary.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga county, is named as a Republican candidate for Supreme Judge.

Alexander Stutzman, William H. Koontz and Ed. Scull will represent Somerset county in the Republican State Convention.

Newton D. Riddle is announced as a candidate for the Senate in Venango county, subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, has received a call from a large number of Republicans, asking him to be a candidate for Assembly, and he has consented.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* is of opinion that if the Republicans make good nominations, they may secure the two Assemblymen apportioned to that city.

The Washington *Review and Examiner* favors the nomination of Hon. Samuel B. Wilson, of Beaver county, as Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Congressional canvass in Schuylkill county is quite lively, Hon. William M. Randall and Hon. Myer Strouse striving hard to secure the Democratic nomination.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis, in response to a call from one thousand citizens of Crawford county, has consented to be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

A Republican club has been organized in Oil City, with the following officers: President, John G. Ogden; Vice Presidents, Col. Kinter, W. M. Williams; Secretary, C. B. Grant; Treasurer, John Mawhinney.

The advance guard of the Mennonite emigration from Russia has arrived at Baltimore. The party, whose destination is Nebraska and Dakota, numbers one hundred and eighty-five members, and brings some $60,000 in gold with it.

The condition of the atmosphere unquestionably affects the mental, as well as physical, condition of the human race. The taste of summer is producing a terrible effect upon the New York *Tribune*. It raves about things generally.

LIST OF BILLS

ACTED ON IN BOTH HOUSES

DURING THE SESSION OF 1874,

With the Date of Their Approval, Etc.

Senate Bills.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth. Approved January 30.

An act to provide for the payment of the expenses of advertising the new Constitution. Approved March 27.

Joint resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for the use of the Senate. Killed January 23.

An act to carry into effect section 12, article 3, of the Constitution, relative to Contracts for Supplies, &c. Approved March 16.

An act making the office of mayor a salaried one. In Governor's hands.

An act to repeal an act relating to certain fees to be paid by the county of Dauphin for arrests and commitments of inebriates, vagrants and disorderly persons in the city of Harrisburg, approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1872, with a proviso that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to revise the act, entitled An act relative to the fees of the mayor, aldermen, constables and police constables of the city of Harrisburg, approved the 21st day of April, A. D. 1870. In Governor's hands.

An act to repeal an act to establish criminal courts for the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill, approved April 18, A. D. 1867, and the supplement thereto, approved April 21, A. D. 1870. In Governor's hands.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death in Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., May 19, 1874.

Robert J. Lee was found dead in bed this morning at the Washington House. Deceased was a young man, who came here about three months ago and engaged in the butter and egg business. He usually slept quite late, and this morning the porter went up to his room about eight o'clock to wake him, and found him dead. The body was warm.

Brakeman Killed at Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 19, 1874.

A brakeman on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh passenger train, named John Wormington, was instantly killed this morning, while coupling two coaches which stood on a curve. The draw heads slipped past each other, crushing him to death. At the inquest held, the jury attached no blame to the company. The remains were taken to his home at Ashtabula, Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1874.

Toombs Reproves Lamar.

Senator Gordon a few nights ago gave a dinner at his residence in Georgetown, at which were present a number of Southern gentlemen, including Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, and ex-Senator Toombs, of Georgia. Mr. Toombs took occasion at the table to animadvert very severely upon Mr. Lamar's eulogy upon Mr. Sumner, and expressed his disgust as a Southern man that a Southern Democratic Representative should have eulogized the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. Lamar bore Toombs' taunts as long as it was reasonable to suppose he could, and finally called him a poltroon and a coward. Mr. Toombs replied that he would see Mr. Lamar again on the subject, but the fact is noted that he left the city by the earliest train Sunday morning.

The Wholesale Reduction of Clerks

in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill promises to create considerable embarrassment in the departments. The reduction of ten clerks in the First Auditor's office of the Treasury Department is an instance of this. The saving in salaries aggregates between $15,000 and $18,000. The reduction of the number of clerks virtually cuts off the ware house division of the office, a division which, in the last year, has saved more money to the government than would be required to run the First Auditor's office for three years. This division has special charge of the interior ports of delivery, and must examine the papers relating to the receipt and delivery of cargoes at such ports. The matter has been called to the attention of General Garfield, and when the bill comes back to the House he will endeavor to have these clerkships restored.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1874.

The Vacancy in the Court of Claims.

The delay in the selection of a successor to the late Associate Justice Milligan, of the Court of Claims, occasions considerable embarrassment in finishing up the work of the court, prior to adjournment for the summer months. The court consists of a chief justice and five associates. Of the latter, Milligan is dead, Peck is in Chicago and Nott is superannuated. This leaves but two members present and fit for duty. The active members of the court are anxious that an appointment should be made before the conclusion of this term.

The Resolution of Censure.

Had General Butler been present to-day, the resolution adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means to censure Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and Solicitor Banfield, for their action in the Sanborn contracts, would have been offered, but it was well known that General Butler also desired to speak on that resolution. The resolution, it is understood, is agreed to in committee by a two-third vote, Messrs. Dawes and E. H. Roberts voting in the negative. Should the resolution be adopted, it is hardly probable that these gentlemen would retain their places.

No Increase of Taxation.

The Committee on Ways and Means decided to-day, by a vote of 8 to 2, that they would report no bill increasing taxation.

The Senate Currency Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had the Senate currency bill under consideration and made some material amendments, without finally completing the consideration of the bill. They have stricken out the clause requiring the national banks to retain one-fourth of the coin reserve, and have increased from twenty-five to forty *per cent.* the amount of greenbacks to be retired as national bank notes are issued. They also agreed to strike out the section requiring banking associations within ninety days after the passage of the act to keep their lawful reserve within their own vaults at the place where the operations of discount and deposits are carried on.

Day of Adjournment Finally Fixed.

As soon as the journal was read in the House this morning, Mr. Dawes moved to take up the Senate resolution for adjournment on June 22d, for immediate action. This, however, required unanimous consent, and Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, objected. Mr. Dawes then proposed to go to business on the Speaker's table and thus reach the resolution, but he was foiled here again, because there had been no morning hour, and the House cannot go to the Speaker's table until a morning hour. Determined, however, that the House should be put on the record on the question, he then, as a priveleged motion, offered an original resolution, being in terms the same as that passed by the Senate and which was adopted by a large majority. Of the 69 negative votes, 62 came from the West and South and were made up of gentlemen who wanted more currency and who do not wish a day fixed for adjournment until after the currency *question shall have been definitely settled.* The Senate agreed to the resolution, so that the day of adjournment is fixed.

MILL RIVER.

Official Examination of the Ruins of the Reservoir---The Accident Inevitable and Expected---The Overseer in Danger of Lynching.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A dispatch from Northampton, Massachusetts, of yesterday, says that when the Legislative committee visited the reservoir, the breaking of which on Saturday last was attended with such terrible consequences, everybody descended to the gap, and a careful examination was made of the bottom, the walls, filling, and surroundings, the contractor, Mr. Bassett, taking a copy of the specifications contained in the original contract, under which the dam had been built. He called the attention of the members to what he termed evidence of their fulfilment and the consequent exoneration from blame of himself and those who acted for him. Col. Wilson, from Boston, the engineer who had constructed the Hartford reservoir twenty years ago, and who had accompanied the committee as an expert, remarked, "This dam was not built according to the specifications of that paper in your hand." The Colonel proceeded to point out that the specifications had called for the building of a foundation wall at least three feet below the bottom of the reservoir; whereas it was built only upon that bottom, between which and the wall the water was found to have passed easily, created a leak, and eventually spread the latter against the embankment protector. This wall was forty feet narrower than the contract specified it should have been. "In short," said Colonel Wilson, "the specifications have been entirely disregarded, and an accident was inevitable. The only wonder is that it did not occur before. The terrible neglect and gross ignorance displayed in the construction of the dam was criminal, and its recent evil consequences was murder." In talking of the event later, Col. Wilson said he could not regard it as an accident, because this dam could not hold any body of water in it, as the earth at the bottom, under the wall, was slowly but surely washed away daily.

Mr. O. G. Spellman, overseer of the reservoir, and formerly secretary and treasurer of the association by which the dam was built, was protected in his house Monday night and last night by a large number of special police and military. On Monday evening an Irishman, formerly in the employ of Spellman, informed him that the Irishmen and Canadians had determined to avenge the loss of their homes and families by lynching him during the night. He felt a need of the police and military.

ARKANSAS.

Brooks Evacuates the State House and Disappears---All Quiet and Orderly.

LITTLE ROCK, May 19.—About daylight this morning, Brooks, with a small squad of cavalry, evacuated the State House, going no one seems to know where. It is reported that he went out on the road toward Fort Smith. The Federal barricade across Markham street in front of City Hall was removed this morning. Colonel Johnson, Secretary of State, went to the State House and put a squad of workmen to cleaning up. About twelve o'clock Gen. R. C. Newton, commanding Baxter's forces, with his staff and two companies, went to the State House and took possession, stationing sentinels throughout the grounds and building. After getting possession and examining the surroundings, General Newton sent word to Governor Baxter, who, in company with his staff, the Secretary of State and a few citizens, took a couple of carriages and, preceded by General King White's cavalry and followed by the infantry and artillery, marched up Markham street to the State House, and the Governor proceeded to his room in the left wing of the State House. The room was immediately filled with friends congratulating the Governor. The big seventy-four pounder was fired, and it was followed by one hundred and one guns from the two Parrotts. Intense enthusiasm prevailed. In both houses of the Legislature, several members who have been actively engaged with Brooks, appeared and took seats. The Senate committee appointed to inquire if any Senators have been engaged in the Brooks rebellion, reported that Senator John M. Clayton, as Colonel, and Senator R. A. Dawson, as Lieutenant Colonel, had been engaged with the insurgents. No action was taken on the report. Everything is quiet and orderly this evening. The Federal forces have returned to the arsenal. Baxter's troops occupy the State House, and the old order of things is established. Nearly all the stores are open and business is being transacted as usual.

IT IS stated that, at the recent Scientific Congress at Rome, two Neapolitan physicians submitted to the meeting a liquid preparation for stopping instantaneously the flow of blood from wounds of every description. A commission of physicians have performed experiments with it in one of the Roman hospitals, and have reported it as one of the happiest of recent discoveries, and as particularly serviceable on the field of battle.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Fourteen Republican Conventions Proposed—Action of the Special Committee of the County Executive Committee.

The Special Committee of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee, appointed to arrange and report a plan for the forthcoming nominating conventions, held another meeting Wednesday afternoon, and below is published the propositions they will make to the committee to-day. It will be seen that it is proposed to hold fourteen separate conventions, three county (if a Commissioner is to be elected), two Congressional, three Senatorial and six Legislative.

County Convention No. 1—Judicial. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district of the county.) For the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court. This convention will meet in District Court room No. 2.

County Convention No. 2—District and Assistant District Attorney. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district in the county.) To nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney. This convention to meet in District Court room No. 1.

County Convention No. 3—Commissioner. (To be composed of delegates as in the above.) For the purpose of nominating one candidate for Commissioner. This convention to meet in Common Pleas Court room No. 1.

Congressional Convention No. 1.—Twenty-second district. (To be composed of one delegate from each of the election districts in the city of Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clairs, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers, Braddocks and West Elizabeth.) To nominate one candidate for Congress. This convention to meet in Common Pleas Court room No. 2.

Congressional Convention No. 2.—Twenty-third district. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district in all that portion of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second district as given above, consisting of Allegheny city, the townships of North and South Fayette, Moon, Findley, Crescent, Shaler, Elizabeth, North and South Versailles, East Deer, Fawn, Forward, West Deer, Franklin, Hampton, Harrison, Indiana, Kilbuck, Lincoln, Leet, Marshall, McCandless, Neville, Ohio, Patton, Pine, Plum, Ross, Reserve, Richland and Sewickley, and the boroughs of Bellevue, Millvale, McKeesport, Sewickley, Sharpsburg, Tarentum, Elizabeth, Etna and Verona. To nominate one candidate for Congress. This convention to meet in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny.

Senatorial Convention No. 1—State Senator (To be composed of one delegate from each election district in the Forty-second Senatorial district, as follows: The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue and Sewickley, and the townships of Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio.) To nominate one candidate for State Senator. This convention to meet in the room of the Young Men's Republican Club, Federal street, Allegheny.

Senatorial Convention No. 2—State Senator. (To be composed of one delegate from each of the following Election districts of the Forty-fourth Senatorial district as follows: The Sixteenth to the Twenty-second ward, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county between the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, and all those boroughs and townships north and west of the Allegheny river, and north of the Ohio river, not included in the Forty-second district.)

To nominate one candidate for State Senator. This Convention to meet in court room ——.

Senatorial Convention No. 3—State Senator. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district of the Forty-fifth Senatorial district, as follows: The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the townships and boroughs lying south and west of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.)

To nominate one candidate for State Senator. This Convention to meet in Town Hall, Birmingham.

Legislative Convention No. 1—To be composed of one delegate from each election district in the city of Allegheny.) To nominate three candidates for Assembly. This convention to meet in the Select Council Chamber, Allegheny City.

Legislative Convention No. 2—To be composed of one delegate from the First, Second, Thirth, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh.) To nominate two candidates for Assembly. This convention to meet in the Lincoln Club Room, Smithfield street.

Legislative Convention No. 3—To be composed of one delegate from each election district as follows: Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth (two precints) wards of the city of Pittsburgh. To nominate one candidate for Asssembly. This convention to meet at the Ralston School House, Penn avenue.

Legislative Convention No. 4—To be composed of one delegate from each election district, in the Eleventh, Thirteenth to and including the Thirty-seventh wards of the city of Pittsburgh. To nominate four candidates for Assembly. This convention to meet in the Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

Legislative Convention No. 5. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district in the boroughs and townships lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers and the boroughs and townships north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny rivers.) To nominate two candidates for Assembly. This convention to meet in the Criminal Court room.

Legislative Convention No. 6. (To be composed of one delegate from each election district in the boroughs and townships lying west and south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, including the township of Neville. To nominate two candidates for Assembly. This convention to meet in —— Court room.

There may be some modifications in this arrangement of the conventions before it is published officially for the information of Republican voters. The official publication will likely be made to-morrow.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Statistics of the Order in Pennsylvania—Officers of the Grand Encampment.

At the recent session of the Grand Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, the Grand Scribe submitted the following statistics:

Number of Patriarchs at last report	14,516	
Admissions during the year	1,680	
Reinstatements	62	
Admitted by card	301	
		16,559
Suspensions	672	
Withdrawn by card	187	
Deceased	147	
Expelled	17	
		1,028
Number of Patriarchs		15,536
Net increase of Patriarchs		1,020
Rejections		25
Number of encampments		220
Net increase of encampments		7
Number of Past Chief Patriarchs		3,032

SUMMARY OF RELIEF REPORT.

Number of Patriarchs relieved	2,009
Number of widowed families relieved	47
Number of Patriarchs buried	147
Total	2,194
Paid for the relief of Patriarchs	$42,823 24
Paid for the relief of widowed families	907 94
Paid for the relief of orphans	30 00
Paid for burying the dead	9,749 90
Total amount paid for relief	$53,511 07
Decreased amount of relief over preceding year	$ 4,197 71
Amount of annual receipts	117,650 42
Increase of annual receipts over preceding year	8,004 33

New members were admitted, and the following officers were declared elected and installed into their respective offices by P. G. Patriarch F. M. Rea:

M. W. G. Patriarch—John Curtis, of Philadelphia.
M. E. G. High Priest—S. S. Child, Harrisburg.
R. W. G. S. Warden—George Bertram, Philadelphia.
R. W. G. J. Warden—Edward Jones, Allegheny.
M. W. Grand Scribe—James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia.
R. W. G. Treasurer—John S. Heiss, Philadelphia.
R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. M. S.—Charles N. Hickock, Bedford.

And the following appointed officers:

G. Marshal—Wm. Clarke.
G. I. Sentinel—J. J. Kelchner.
G. O. Sentinel—Geo. Hoster.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Widow Recovers the Proceeds of Her Husband's Estate After it Had Been Escheated.

An interesting case was recently tried in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, being a feigned issue under the title of The Commonwealth vs. Jane and Eleanor Jones. It was a traverse of an inquisition of escheat. The facts as alleged by the defendants, who were the claimants, and upon whom the burden of proof rested, were as follows:

On the 12th of November, 1866, Robert C. Jones, a Welshman, aged about seventy, died in Philadelphia, at the residence of Mr. Hughes, where he had lived for some time previous. Mr. Hughes being his most intimate friend, took out letters of administration upon his estate, and finding no relatives of deceased in existence, lodged information to that effect with the Commonwealth. Proceedings in escheat were at once begun; an inquisition found that deceased had no heirs in existence; the property was sold and the proceeds paid into the State Treasury. The present claimants who traverse this inquisition, assert that they are widow and daughter of the deceased; that Mrs. Jones was married to him at Coal hill, near Pittsburgh, on the 26th of November, 1832, after which they lived upon a farm in Knox county, Ohio. Subsequently they moved to Cincinnati, where he worked as a common laborer, and also carried on a small grocery in Sixth street, between Plumb street and Central. He afterwards went down the Ohio river upon a trading boat; then to California, and returned to Cincinnati in July, 1866. While he was visiting a married daughter in Covington, Ky., Mrs. Jones called upon him, and after some conversation made an engagement to meet him again the following week. Upon calling at the appointed time she learned that he had started for Philadelphia. She never saw him again. She is now a pauper in Cincinnati, and Eleanor Jones, the only one of their children now living, the married daughter having died without issue, is earning a livelihood by working as a domestic. The old lady told her story with great precision and clearness of manner, and readily recognized a photograph produced as that of her husband.

A verdict was rendered for the claimants for the amount of the estate, which is supposed to be about $5,000.

The Baden Horror.

Coroner Corbus, of Beaver county, has held an inquest on the trunk of the man found near the shore of Crow Island, opposite Baden, and a verdict was rendered that deceased, an unknown man, had come to his death at the hand or hands of a person or persons unkown to the jury. The arms, legs and head were cut off the body, leaving only the trunk. The physicians who made the post mortem found that in the cutting of the head a small portion of the whiskers had been left at one side, which were black, though mixed with a few gray hairs. No marks, except those mentioned, were found though the breast was slightly decomposed, and the skin had rubbed off so that it was difficult to tell whether there were wounds about the heart. The mark on the neck looked as if a rope had been drawn tightly around it, but it must have been done while the man was living, as the blood had settled in a dark-colored ridge of about a half inch in width. The wound on the shoulder was such as might have come from a fall, but to the physician it was more likely the result of a blow. The body was perfectly naked, and there was no special marks which might lead to identification, except a portion of the beard.

"Look Out For the Locomotive!"

An important case to the traveling public was argued in the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was plaintiff in error and Sarah Weber and others defendants. The case was from Perry county and involved the duty of a traveler on a public road to stop, look and listen before crossing a railroad track. In this case, although it was proved Weber, who was killed, did not stop before driving on the track, and there was no affirmative proof on part of the plaintiff below that he did do so, the court left it to the jury as a question of fact. The railroad company took the case to the Supreme Court and maintain here, as before Judge Junkin, that the case was controlled by the law, and that there was no question of fact for a jury. That the duty to look and to stop is one that all travelers owe to the public, and that the safety of passengers requires the court to adhere strictly to the rule made in other cases by the Supreme Court. The case will not be decided for some weeks yet.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1874.

The fact that plentiful and cheap money does not always produce business activity is abundantly established by the present prostration of business and the plethora of money in our leading cities. Following the prostration of last fall and the inactivity of the winter, everybody looked forward to the spring time as the point of departure for a new and active condition of business; yet budding spring has blossomed into summer, and many manufacturing towns are like Goldsmith's village. They sigh

"That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay."

We are now passing through an easy money market. Rates on call loans in New York have run down to 1@2 per cent. per annum, and everywhere trade is dull. When, however, trade is resumed, it will be on a safer and doubtless more desirable basis. That it must be resumed is not a matter of question. The opportunities of the spring trade have been passed because they were not profitable; but when the fall comes upon us, with stocks everywhere reduced, and merchants and jobbers seeking to replenish the same, we shall find new life given to the movements of money, to the machinrry of the manufacturer, and to the rolling stock of our railroads. The events of August and September, when a portion of our great crops commence to find market, may also stiffen the rates of money, and for the time being produce greater activity, but it will be yet too early even then to foretell the winter's prospects, and until these are determined the business community will naturally be loath to depart from their present policy of caution.

—The editor of the *Journal of Commerce* who originally projected the Holiday act, twenty-five years ago, prepared a new and comprehensive act to cover the subject, which was passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature.

The *Journal* makes the following remarks on it, which we append—as does the act itself:

"We do not think that it is quite as clear in its present shape as when it left our hands, and it makes one radical change in calling for the prepayment, on the last preceding secular day, of all notes and bills, even where two holidays come together. But it is a great improvement upon any former act, and will be generally acceptable to the public, as it will finally settle many vexed questions which have given serious trouble to banks and their notaries. We annex a copy of the act as it now stands:

An act to amend chapter 577 of the laws of 1873, as amended by chapter 639, laws of 1873, relative to the designation of the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 577 of the laws of 1873, as amended by chapter 639 of the laws of 1873, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The following days, viz: The 1st day of January, commonly called New Year's day; the 22d day of February, known as Washington's birthday; the 30th day of May, to be known as Decoration Day; the 4th day of July, called Independence Day; the 25th day of December known as Christmas day; any general election day, and when either of the said holidays falls on Sunday the Monday following such Sunday, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving or fasting and prayer or other religious observance, shall, for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, with or without grace, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays; and all such bills, checks and notes which might otherwise fall due or become presentable for acceptance or payment on such days, shall be deemed, and are hereby made to become, due or presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next preceding such holiday.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 20, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	119⅝	119⅝			119⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅛	121⅛			121⅛
5-20's, 1862	115⅝	115⅝			115⅝
5-20's, 1864	116⅞	117			117
5-20's, 1865	117⅞	117⅞			117⅞
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½			119½
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	120⅛			120⅛
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	120⅝			120⅝
10-40's	114⅜	114⅜			114⅜
10-40's, coupons	114⅞	114⅞			114⅞
Currency 6's	116¼	116¼			116¼
New 5 per cents	115	115			115⅛
Registered 1867	119⅝	119⅝			119⅝
Western Union Tel	70⅞	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	
Pacific Mail		42¼			
Adams Express		102¼	102¼		
Wells-Fargo Express			74½		
American Express		61¼	61¼		
United States Express		67¼	66¼		
New York Central	97	97	97	97	
Erie	35⅛	35	35		
Michigan Central		75½	75		
Michigan Southern		75	75⅝	74⅝	
Illinois Central		99			
Cleveland and Pittsb.		87¼	87		
Chicago & Northw'n		41	40½	40⅝	
Do. preferred		59	59½		
Rock Island	96⅛	96¼	95½	95⅝	
St. Paul, common	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32½	
Do. preferred		52	51		
Wabash, common	36⅛		36¼	36⅛	
Fort Wayne		93½			
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼		23⅜	23	
Union Pacific		27⅜	26⅜		
Chicago & Alton		102	102½		
Boston, Hartford & E.		1¼	1¼		
Harlem	127	127	130		
C., C. & I. C.	19⅝	19¾	19½		
Money		3@4			
Tenn. State bonds, old		83			83
Do. new		83			83
South Carolinas, July		8			8
Missouri 6's		97			97

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	48⅛	....
Pennsylvania scrip	100	....
Reading	56¾	....
United Companies of New Jersey	124	124¾
Oil Creek	6	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	89	90
Central Transportation Company	43¾	44
Empire Transportation Company	53½	54

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874. }

Business generally was good to-day, the trade among wholesale grocers having recovered its full activity, and being fully equal to the most active day's business for the past two weeks. Trade in country produce and in bacon and other cured meats was quite active. The latter class of business has experienced a steady and prosperous business during this month and last. The grain market was rather dull, especially in wheat, rye and barley.

In prices we note one or two changes of importance. In groceries, roasted coffees are tending downward, having declined 1c per pound since our last report, and on the other hands raisins are upward in tendency. There is no change since the early part of the week in bacon and provisions; although lard is higher in the West, dealers here have not advanced their prices yet. Potatoes are firm at the advanced quotations given yesterday. In grain, prices are unchanged, with the exception that oats are a shade higher than yesterday, with an upward tendency still shown.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	915	Apples, bbls	46
Cheese, bxs	100	Corn, sks	1,360
Wheat, sks	1,190	Oats, sks	1,043
Butter, pkgs	24	Bacon, tcs	150
Potatoes, bus	456		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,879	9,629	19,506
Apples, bbls	562	593	1,155
Cheese, bxs	920	661	1,581
Corn, sks	4,543	9,238	13,781
Wheat, sks	2,459	5,380	7,489
Barley, sks	1,226	430	1,656
Rye, sks	265	170	431
Oats, sks	14,990	8,994	23,984
Butter, pkgs	183	200	383
Bacon, pcs	17,399	7,910	25,309
Bacon, tcs	1,521	1,127	2,684

The following are corrected quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small orders merchants charge an advance on the quotations given below:

APPLES—Market very firm. We quote $7 00 @8 00 for choice; common brands at $4 00@6 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ⅌ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

ASHES—Dull trade and light demand. Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4¾c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $9 00 ⅌ bbl; XX $10 00 ⅌ bbl; India ale $11 00 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade very active. There is an upward movement in lard reported from the West, but no change has as yet taken place in this market. We quote corrected prices as follows: Canvassed hams ⅌ ℔, 13¾c; plain 13¼c; shoulders, canvassed, ⅌ ℔, 9¾c; shoulders, plain 9¼c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ⅌ ℔, 12½c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, plain 16½c; beef tongues, do, ⅌ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔, 9¾c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $19 00; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ⅌ ℔, 11¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12c; ½ bbls, do, 12½c; buckets, do, 13c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 13½c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 14¾c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 14½c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¼c; ham sausage, ⅌ ℔, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ⅌ gallon, 87c; summer 38@84c.

BUTTER—The market is quite firm, receipts being rather light. Strictly choice roll rules at 25@30c ⅌ ℔, with some fancy brands selling still higher; good to prime 20@24c; fair to good 16@20c.

BEANS—Prime white navy brans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ⅌ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ @3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼-℔ cans, $1 50 per doz; ½-℔ cans $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $27 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔.

CANNED GOODS—Owing to the the scarcity of dried fruits, trade in canned goods has been very active. Fruits in syrups—2½ ℔s, California apricots, ⅌ dozen $5 60; 2 ℔ blackberries, $2 10; 2 ℔ Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 ℔s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ℔s grapes, $2 10; 2 ℔s gooseberries, $2 10; 2 ℔s green gages, $3 50; 2 ℔s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ℔s damson, plums, $2 10; 3 ℔s peaches, $3 25; 2 ℔s peaches, $2 35; 3 ℔s pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ℔s California bartlett pears, $5 00; 2 ℔s Bartlett pears, $2 75; 2 ℔s pears, $2 25; 2 ℔s pine apple, $2 25; 2 ℔s orange quinces, $3 25; 2 ℔s raspberries, $3 00; 2 ℔s strawberries, $2 50. Vegetables—3 ℔s triumph asparagus, ⅌ doz, $4 50; 2 ℔s lima beans, $2 60; 2 ℔s string beans, $1 80; 2 ℔s Winslow's green corn, $2 65; 2 ℔s Yarmouth sugar corn, $2 65; 2 ℔s Baltimore corn, $2 00; 3 ℔s golden pumpkin, $2 35; 2 ℔s marrowfat green peas, $2 60; 2 ℔s green peas, $2 00; 3 ℔s tomatoes $2 25; 2 ℔s Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Oyster, salmon, mackerel oyster and clams. 1 ℔ Winslow's lobsters, ⅌ dozen, $2 60; 2 ℔s Winslow's lobsters, $3 60; 1 ℔ California fresh salmon, $3 25; 2 ℔s California fresh salmon, $4 50; 1 ℔ Winslow's spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 ℔s Winslow's spiced salmon, $6 50; 2 ℔s Winslow's fresh mackerel, $4 50; 1 ℔ cove oysters, full, $1 20; 2 ℔s cove oysters, full, $2 00; 1 ℔ cove oysters, light, 90c; 2 ℔s cove oysters, light, $1 65; 1 ℔ spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; 2 ℔s spiced oysters, lunch, $2 75; 1 ℔ cherry stone clams, $2 50; 2 ℔s cherry stone clams, $3 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12c ⅌ gallon f. o. b., cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@11c ⅌ ℔; clear sides 9½@10c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—There is an active trade and order demand for cheese, and prices are firm at former quotations, as follows: New Ohio Factory 15@16c; Western Reserve Dairy 12@13c; Sweitzer 16c ⅌ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10c ⅌ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ⅌ ℔; choice peaches 13c ⅌ ℔; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—The market is steady, with quotations at 13@14c ⅌ doz.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ⅌ ℔ 73c; No 2 ⅌ ℔ 60c.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32 00; No. 1 mess do, $33 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ⅌ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ⅌ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50.

FLOUR—The flour market was rather dull to-day, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 00@9 25 ⅌ bbl; choice winter wheat $8 00@8 25; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@7 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 75@6 00 ⅌ bbl.

GROCERIES—The trade among grocers was quite active and was fully up to, if not above, the average of business for this season. We note a downward movement in roasted coffee of 1c ⅌ ℔. Raisins are higher. Corrected prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 33c ⅌ ℔.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ⅌ ℔.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 9⅞c; Standard B, 10c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard hards, 10⅞c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 8⅞c; American extra C, 8⅞c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@1 10 ⅌ ℔; Gunpowder 50c@1 25 ⅌ ℔; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ⅌ ℔; Japan 55c @ $1 00 ⅌ ℔; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ ℔; fancy $1 00 ⅌ ℔; Souchong 25@85c ⅌ ℔.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice 88c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¾c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ⅌ box; valentias 13@14c ⅌ ℔; currants 7¼@8c ⅌ ℔; prunes 13¼@14c ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was rather light and transactions were limited. Wheat was dull with a light demand, at $1 65@1 68 for white; $1 59@1 63 for red winter; $1 50 for No. 1 spring. Corn is irregular, with buyers holding off in expectation of a decline, while holders are not anxious to sell, expecting an advance. Quotations are at about 87@88c for ear, and 82@83c for shelled. Oats are firm, but transactions are limited by the light supply. Strictly prime white oats will bring 62½@63c; light mixed 62c; mixed 60@61c. Rye and barley are nominal. The receipts of grain for the past two weeks are as follows: Wheat, 19,622 bushels; corn, 34,452 bushels; oats, 59,950 bushels; rye, 1,077 bushels; barley, 3,140 bushels. We note the following sales of grain: Wheat, 2 cars red winter, price not learned. Corn, 1 car shelled, free in elevator, 83c; 1 car do, on track, 82c. Oats, 1 car white, in bulk, on track, 62½c; 1 car do, on track, 62c; 1 car, light mixed, 62c; 1 car white, to arrive, 63c.

HOPS—Growth of 1870, ⅌ ℔, 25@35c; old stock 10@15c. Trade dull; little doing.

HAY—The market is very firm. We quote: Baled $27 00@28 00 ⅌ ton; wagon $35 00@36 00. Prime timothy, if in market, would bring $30 00@32 00.

HONEY—Clover 35c ⅌ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 86@88c ⅌ gall; No. 2, 65@70c.

MALT—The market is tolerably active and there is a fair demand. Quotations are $2 00@2 20 ⅌ bush.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 12½@13c ⅌ ℔. The season is nearly over, and buyers being few, prices are nominal.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 30@1 40 in car lots; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Bermudas, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ box.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ⅌ ℔, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 40@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ⅌ ℔.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens ⅌ pair 80@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; geese $1 25; ducks 90c@$1 00; pigeons 30@40c.

POTATOES.—The market is firm at about $1 70 ⅌ bush for prime peachblows from store and $1 55 on track. Some dealers are asking $1 75 from store but sales at that figure are limited, and other houses are selling as low as $1 60@1 70. New potatoes rule at $4 50@6 00 ⅌ bbl. Receipts are very light.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ⅌ ℔ and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover scarce at $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $1 00@1 50; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, ⅌ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ⅌ ℔ for prime and 6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00@1 01½ ⅌ gallon. The market is quiet and steady.

WOOL—Quotations nominally as follows: Fleece, washed, 40@43c ⅌ ℔; tub washed 43c; unwashed 28c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY May 21, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market is firm, and the upward movement noted yesterday continues, although the advance is not so great as that of the day before. The Titusville market shows the upward movement to a more marked degree, than is exhibited here, or at Parker's, the advance there being fully 15c in the past two days, while here and at Parker's the advance is from 7½@12½c per barrel. The market yesterday exhibited a wavering tendency, opening firm with an upward tendency, and experiencing a decline during the day, and a recovery and advance at the close.

CRUDE.

Crude is firmer, and a marked tendency upward was exhibited, especially for United pipe, which was quoted up to $1 52½; Union is quoted at $1 42½; United at $1 50@1 52½; other lines $1 37½. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United, at river.......$1 50 @1 52½
2,000 bbls United, at wells.......1 20 @1 25

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, at $1 06 ⅌ bbl; at wells 64c. Market firm, tending upward.

REFINED.

The market is firmer with a slight upward tendency, but no quoatable change. Carbon oil in car loads at works is quoted at 12c ⅌ gallon.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet. Spot is quoted at 13⅜c; June 13⅝c; July to September 15c.

New York—The market is stronger. Refined oil is quoted at 13⅜@13¾c spot with sale of 2,000 barrels at the lower figure.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 70; country $1 63@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—The *Courier* says: The market had another movement upward, reaching as high as $1 55 on the upper road, but there was subsequently a decline, closing firm, however, at $1 45 bid. The advance was also apparent in the river district, as will be seen by the quotations below. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.......$1 40
500 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 42½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 45
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 50
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 55
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 52½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.......1 45
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river.......1 50
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river.......1 52½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.......1 20
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.......1 25

NEW YORK, May 20, closing 19.—The market was strong. Crude in bulk: 8,000 barrels were sold for June at 5⅜c; spot nominally 5⅜c; refined 13⅜@13½c prompt and for the balance of May; 2,000 barrels were sold on spot at 13⅜c; cases 18@19c; naphtha 8¼@8⅜c; Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined 13¼@13⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The market is quiet; standard white 13⅜c; crude 5⅛c; cases 18c; sales none; futures: June 13⅝c; July, August and September 15c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 20.—The market is firm at $1 25@1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, May 20.—The market is steady at $1 30@1 35.

TIDIOUTE, May 20.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 07½ at wells.

OIL CITY, May 20.—The market is quiet at $1 55.

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—The market is quiet and steady at $1 44½@1 45.

PARKER'S, May 20.—The market is quiet; Union $1 32½; United $1 37½@1 40; other lines about $1 30.

New York Hop Market.

May 16.—The demand continues very limited, brewers still pursuing the hand-to-mouth policy. The receipts are light, but more than sufficient to meet the wants of buyers, and prices are rather soft. We quote good to choice domestic 25@30c; low grades nominally 10@20c, with no sale; crop of 1872, 18@25c; Bavarian 23@30c, and English 20@25c. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 14th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	187
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	20,501
Total receipts for same period in 1872	22,225
Imports for the week	13
Total imports since September 1, 1873	13,192
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,479

Philadelphia Hop Market.

May 16.—Stocks are materially reduced, and at present low figures there is more disposition to trade, especially in prime grades. With the opening of warm weather, trade with brewers has improved, which has its effect on the hop trade. We quote:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice	25@30c
Americans, 1873's, low to fair	18@22c
Americans, olds and yearlings	8@20c
Bavarians, 1873's	23@30c
English, 1873's	20@25c
Californians, 1873's	28@30c

Cincinnati Coal Market.

May 19.—Ohio river afloat is lower than one week ago, closing at 6@7c ⅌ bush. Pittsburgh is still held at 10c afloat. The prices delivered to customers are 11@12c for Ohio river; 13c for Raymond City; 14c for Pittsburgh, and 21c for Kanawha cannel.

Louisville Coal Market.

May 18.—We quote Pittsburgh at 14c retail and 10c by the barge load, afloat; Indiana, Peacock, Pomeroy at 12c. Kentucky 8@13c per bushel retail, and anthracite at $10 00@10 50 per ton from yard.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Cotton quiet at 17⅞c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $18 25. Bacon shoulders 7⅛c; sides 10⅛@10⅝c. Bulk shoulders 6⅛c; sides 9⅛@9⅝c. Lard—tierce 12c; keg 12¾c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cotton quiet: middling, 17⅜c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon higher at 7⅛@9⅞@10⅞@11c. Sugar cured hams 12½@13½c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Lumber fairly active and prices steady; large arrivals expected; joists and scantling $9 00@9 50; strips and boards $9 50@13 00; shingles $2 25@3 00; lath $2 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Flour and grain unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower; standard white in car lots 7⅛c; in a small way 1@2c higher; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 15c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY May 21, 1874. }

REMARKS.—Be the causes what they may, or where located, East or West, certain it is that the stock market is not just what it should be at this time of the year. Many causes have been assigned for the dull and sluggish nature of the market. Perhaps the secret of the trouble is to be found in the fact that after buying stock in the West at the prices that have ruled for some time past, and paying freights, &c., there is little or no profit left the dealer for his time, trouble and investment of money. There seems to be the usual number of buyers, with well lined pocket-books, ready to purchase at their own figures, which will leave them a fair margin of profit on the ventures. But we will not speculate as to the unsatisfactory state of the stock trade, referring the reader to the sales given below from which they can see for themselves that the runs of stock have been moderate, sales light and prices slightly shaded from those obtained last week.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep for the past four days foot up as follows:

Cattle, number head	4,097
Hogs, number head	11,340
Sheep, number head	15,300

SAME TIME LAST WEEK.

Cattle, number head	15,733
Hogs, number head	4,315
Sheep, number head	15,100

Cattle.

As stated above, the run of cattle for the past week was only fair, and the quality, generally speaking, of the common and inferior grades. Here and there there were to be seen small lots of strictly prime shipping steers, but they were few and far between. The dealers from the rural districts were well represented, who made heavy purchases of fair to medium cattle suitable to the wants of their local trade. Had it not been for the fact that country dealers took hold liberally, the market would have been far worse than it was, and many cattle unsuited to the Eastern market left unsold. Up to a late hour yesterday there had been only 102 head good 1,500 cattle sold for the New York market, and a still less number for the Philadelphia and Baltimore trade. Following were the ruling

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, $6 65@6 75; extra, 1,200@1,300 steers, $6 40@6 50; prime 1,100@1,200 steers, $6 00@6 25; good 900@1,000 steers, $5 50 @5 75; bulls, as to quality, $4 00@5 50; mixed rough stock, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs all week has been fair and of good quality. The shipments to the Eastern markets have been liberal, which has caused an advance in prices of 10@15c ⅌ cwt. As the sales below will show, New York and Baltimore hogs are selling at $5 50@5 80, and Philadelphia at $6 25@6 50. Common stock hard to dispose of and prices nominal.

Sheep.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the Eastern markets, the buyers here who purchase for that trade were very bearish in their views, and would not buy unless at reduced figures. Owners of stock were loth to concede a decline, but finally conceded ¼ to ½c ⅌ ℔; but even this did not seem to stir the market to activity. We made a note yesterday of the fact that few wooled sheep were sent to this market, and that two car loads of such stock were carried back to Hanlon's station and Burgettstown, Ohio, where they will be sheared, pastured and reappear on the market ere long as choice clipped sheep. Thus it will be seen that unshorn sheep are not wanted in this market. The following are the quotations at which the market closed.

Extra clipped, 100 ℔s, $6 25@6 35; prime clipped, 90@95 ℔s, $5 75@6 12; good clipped 80@85 ℔s, $5 25@5 50; common clipped, 70@75 ℔s, $4 00@4 50.

Horses and Mules.

There were none offered for sale in this market, all the arrivals being shipped East.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼

NEW YORK, May 20, 1874.

Customs receipts, $232,000. Treasury disbursements, $287,000. Specie shipments to-day, $469,000, and $830,000 engaged for to-morrow's steamers.

MONEY

loaned at 2 per cent., and closed at 2½.

STERLING

quiet at 487½@488 for sixty days, and 490½@491 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 112¼ and closed at 112¼, being the only two prices to-day. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent., closing at 2. Clearings $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¼	5-20s, 1867	119⅝
5-20s, 1862	115½	5-20s, 1868	120⅝
5-20s, 1864	117	10-40s	114⅞
5-20s, 1865	117⅞	New 5s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119½	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

firm.

Missouri 6s	97	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	83	North Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	83	North Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds quiet and steady. Stocks opened strong at ⅛@½ advance over yesterday's closing prices, and fluctuated ¼@1 until the last hour of business, when the market became weak and prices declined to the lowest point of the day, the fall having ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Shortly before the close a firmer feeling set in, and prices recovered ¼ to ⅝ per cent. in the entire list. Dealings were on a moderate scale, and the market presented no special feature. The *Express* says: "The Executive Committee of the Western Union directors to-day informally agreed that a cash dividend should be declared, payable in July, but the details and final disposition of the matter were postponed until the arrival of President Orton, from Europe on Sunday or Monday next. The *Commercial* says: "A number of representatives of prominent trunk lines of railroads are in the city with a view of making some arrangements, if possible, with Commodore Vanderbilt to establish a higher basis of charges for through transportation of freights." The sales of the day were 142,000 shares, of which 49,000 were Western Union, 10,000 New York Central, 28,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul and 7,000 Wabash.

Canton	50	St. Paul preferred	51⅛
W. U. Telegraph	71⅛	Wabash	36¾
Quicksilver	25	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	102¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	Terre Haute	11
American Express	61¼	Do preferred	22
Wells, Fargo & Co	75	Chicago & Alton	102¼
U. S. Express	67	Do preferred	103
New York Central	97⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	35⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q.	102
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	75⅛
Do new	127	Panama	19
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific	26⅜
Northwestern	40⅞	Central Pac. bonds	95⅛
Do preferred	59⅞	Union Pac. bonds	84⅛
Rock Island	95¾	Hartford & Erie	1⅜
New Jersey Cent'l	105	Delaware & Lac	107
St. Paul	32½	Bankers' bills	488½

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves—fresh offerings 4,234, making 7,393 for the week, against 9,310 last week; quality was fair with better demand, the decline of ¼@½c noted Thursday and Friday last was fully recovered and the market closed moderately firm at last Monday's quotations, at 9½@12½c for poorest to best lots, with a few selections 12¾@13c; among the sales were 10 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt, at 11½c; 3 cars, 8 cwt, 12c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 19 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@12¼c; 17 cars 7 cwt, 11@11½c; 8 cars 7½ cwt, 11½@12c; 7 cars 8¼ cwt, 11½@12½c; 10 cars 7 cwt,

TOLEDO, May 20.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand: No 1 white Michigan $1 55; amber do $1 44½@1 45½; No 1 red $1 55; No 2, $1 44½; No 3 1 35. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, cash and seller May, 72c, seller June 69c, seller July 70½c; low mixed 68½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 1, 50½c; No 2, 53½@53¾c; Michigan 54c.

LIVER AND BLOOD DISEASES.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and connot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter, or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood clensing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions, which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the commonest pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their perserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. MW&F*

Put the System in Fighting Tune.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to dissolve, readily and without pain, the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Elegant,
sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes of every variety prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder.

MARRIED:

IMBRIE—HAMILTON—By the Rev. M. L. Workman, assisted by the Revs. J. J. Imbrie and D. M. Thorn, on Tuesday evening, May 12th, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, J. H. Hamilton, Esq., the Rev. D. REED IMBRIE, of Harrisonville, Ohio, and Miss CALLIE M. HAMILTON, of Neville Island, Pa.

DIED:

WETZEL—On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, ERNEST WETZEL, partner of Strunz & Wetzel, aged twenty-eight years.

DENISON—On Wednesday morning, at 1:15, at his residence, on Hiland avenue, East End, WILLIAM L. DENISON, in his sixty-seventh year.

FULLERTON—Thursday, May 14th, WILLIAM SOMERS, infant son of W. J. and Jennie Fullerton, aged twenty-two months.

REIS—At New Castle, Pa., on Thursday night, May 14, MARIA, wife of Henry Reis.

LEONARD—On Thursday, May 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his residence, Butler, Pa., of typhoid pneumonia, WILLARD LEONARD, SR., formerly of this city, in the eighty-third year of his age.

CARSON—On Sunday morning, May 17th, 1874, JANE, wife of John Carson, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

FRISBEE—On Saturday evening, May 16th, at 11:30 o'clock, ANNIE E., wife of Charles S. Frisbee, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

LANAHAN—On Monday, May 18th, at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of the parents, St. James Hotel, MAY GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of James K. and Mary J. Lanahan, aged two years, one month and eight days, with gastric fever.

HYDE—On Sunday, May 17th, at the residence of his father, No. 60 Craig street, EDDIE FRANKLIN, only son of Thomas and Addie E. Hyde, aged four years and three months.

VANDEVORT—On Monday afternoon, May 18th, at 3 o'clock, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Benjamin F. and Callie R. Vandevort.

BAKEWELL—At the residence of her parents, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Thomas and Josephine A. Bakewell, aged twenty days.

NOTICE!

All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

SOME of the members of Congress are beginning to urge an immediate adjournment, on the ground that the Capital is a "hot box" in summer. It is not half so hot a box as that in which a number will be likely to find themselves upon returning to their constituents.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $7,523,869, against $7,928,263 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January to that date were $158,517,131, against $177,450,344 for the corresponding period of 1873.

GETTING back to first principles: The Democracy of Connecticut have nominated a virulent rebel sympathizer for United States Senator, and the leading Democratic organ of Missouri raves about "stranger feet treading the battle fields made precious with the blood of slaveholding Democracy!" Comment is unnecessary.

ASKING for bread and receiving a stone. The family of the great explorer, LIVINGSTONE, are in exceedingly destitute circumstances. Several statues and monuments in his honor are projected in various cities of Great Britain, but meanwhile the movement recently set on foot for the relief of the illustrious traveler's family languishes, and they suffer.

THE latest plan for putting a stop to the vice of intemperance is to make the government distiller-general for the nation, and forbid all private persons from making or using liquors except as it permits. Such a method would be found about as practicable in its workings as an attempt on the part of the general government to prescribe what kind of food people should eat. It is undiluted nonsense.

THE latest crop reports from Europe are not favorable, and only the most propitious weather can, it is said, preserve certain districts from partial failure. Should a second poor harvest follow this year, it will be difficult to overestimate the disaster which must ensue. Abundant crops here, in conjunction with the active demand from Europe for our varied products, have played a much more important part than is generally supposed in counteracting the effects of last year's panic upon the commercial system of the country.

A FEW months ago General W. T. CLARK, postmaster of Galveston, Texas, was removed from office, under the impression that he was a defaulter to a considerable amount. Thereupon—he being a Republican—the opposition press set upon him, and upon the Administration, hue-and-cry the country over. It now turns out that, instead of being a defaulter, the government owes him a balance of several thousand dollars. He will probably be reinstated as an act of justice; but will those papers, which delight in defaming men's names, have the grace to apologize?

THE Democracy of Connecticut have nominated W. W. EATON for the United States Senatorship from that State. The nominee is a Bourbon of the Bourbons—a reactionist of the extremest stripe. Some time ago their solicitude to see the Republicans of Massachusetts "rise above mere partisanship" and elect ADAMS as the successor of SUMNER, knew no bounds. We predicted, the other day, that they would repudiate their own teachings, and they have done so. The result is creditable neither to the character nor the intelligence of the Connecticut Democracy—but still it is what might have been expected.

ABOUT the middle of last February the employees of one of the Philadelphia iron manufactories suddenly gave notice that unless an advance of twenty per cent. on their wages were at once allowed, they would cease work on the following day. The response to this summary demand was an instant and general discharge of all hands and a cessation of work. The strikers have been out of employment nearly three months, and last Friday operations were resumed at the works at a general reduction of twelve and a half per cent. on the wages they obtained previous to the strike. It is to be hoped they may now have the wit to profit by their dearly-bought experience.

LATEST mail advices from England describe the outlook of industrial affairs in that country as being anything except satisfactory. Money is unusually abundant. Banks accustomed to use their surplus daily by transferring it on call, have to retain it idle in their own vaults. Their depositors, fearing new enterprises, hesitate to employ their constantly-increasing credits, preferring for the present inactivity to ventures at a time when there is doubt and uncertainty where, heretofore, everything was believed to be safe. The existing labor disputes also involve the heaviest and most widely-spread industries of England, and they are felt in all securities connected with iron, coal and general manufacturing.

ELDER CANNON, the Mormon delegate from Utah, seems likely to have a hard time of it before the Committee on Elections get through with him. While the committee report that he received a majority of votes, they ask for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the alleged polygamous practices of Mr. CANNON, it appearing that he lives polygamously with four wives, which is contrary to the United States statute of July 1, 1862, and that he has taken an oath in violation of his duties and allegiance to the United States. The application has been granted, and this brings up the whole question of plygamy before the House as a formal issue, and the debate will necessarily involve the question of the constitutionality of the right of polygamy as a religious institution. As a result, this particular CANNON will probably go off.

WHENEVER an election occurs in this State, the New York *World*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, and other Democratic papers, invariably assail the Republican city government of Philadelphia as an unclean nest of corruptionists, thieves and scoundrels. How much truth there is in these reckless charges may partially be inferred from the fact that, as shown by the Mayor's annual message, that city exhibits a clean balance-sheet, with $2,176,399 06 passed to her credit January 1, 1874; the aggregate receipts for 1873 being $19,988,599 01; disbursements, $17,812,199 93—while New York city is increasing its debt at the rate of twenty million dollars a year. Suppose that, in return for the infamous calumnies these papers have heaped on Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, the latter were to give them a lesson in the art of managing affairs with honesty and economy?

SPEAKING of the recent annual meeting of the American Silk Association in New York, and of the growing importance of the silk industry of the United States, the *Express* of that city says: "The trade is now not only established, but most excellent work is done, while those who have charge seem resolved to go forward." Our enthusiastic contemporary seems to be entirely oblivious of the fact that every word it utters in commendation of the quality and durability of American silks, is an argument against its own pet delusion of free trade. If American silk industry is becoming a power in the land, to what, except to the Protective policy, is it owing? Last year the total value of work done amounted to $18,794,187. What would it probably have been, had the politico-economic theories of the *Express* practically prevailed during the last decade?

SOME recently collected statistics concerning local industrial investments in England show them to be fully as precarious and as likely to prove unprofitable as investments made in foreign enterprises. Of shares in British mines, seventy-eight per cent. pay no dividends; seventy-four per cent. of the investment pays no dividend, and seventy-five per cent. of the mines pay no dividends, while, with regard to shares in foreign mines, nearly fifty per cent. pay no dividends; forty-seven per cent. of the investment pays nothing, and fifty-nine per cent. of foreign mines pay nothing. It will therefore be seen that in so far as results amount to evidence in favor of honest representation, fair management and soundness of these undertakings, such evidence is against British home enterprises in mining. It further appears that only twenty-two mining enterprises out of every hundred in Great Britain turn up successful, whilst forty-one undertakings of the same kind out of one hundred in foreign countries result successfully. The same disproportion also exists with regard to the capital invested, unfavorable to such investments at home. The "Council of English bondholders," who are just now busily engaged in trying to depreciate the credit of American industrial enterprises and investments, would do well to ponder the significance of these facts, as related to their own character and standing.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

The crisis, if it may be so called, or the change of ministry which has taken place in France, is not an unlooked for occurrence. On the 12th inst., the first day of the sessions of the Assembly after the recess, the Duke of BROGLIE demanded the immediate discussion of the law for the creation of a second Chamber, or Upper House, the law concerning which he had given his views to the Commission of Thirty on the day the Assembly had adjourned. The constitution of a second Chamber pertains directly to the new Electoral law, may, indeed, be said to form a part of it, and the entire subject has excited the livliest interest among all parties. It unites all Liberals in determined opposition, and even Conservatives, steadfast supporters of the DE BROGLIE Ministry, were known to regard some provisions of the measure with so much disapproval that many of them were expected to unite with the opposition in demanding postponement. In fact, as appeared in yesterday's dispatches, a majority of sixty-four, of whom thirty were Legitimists, voted against the demand of the Duc de BROGLIE for immediate consideration, and thus made necessary the resignation of the Ministry and the reorganization of the Cabinet.

Though at the time the new Electoral law was reported by the committee we mentioned its principal provisions, it may be worth while to mention them again. Its transparent object is to get rid of or restrict universal suffrage with the least possible offense to popular sentiment and opinion. As very young men in France are commonly Republicans, and as political like other wisdom is supposed to increase with years, twenty-five instead of twenty-one is fixed as the age at which young men acquire the right to vote.

As the truly conservative classes usually have permanent abodes where they spend their lives, and as the artisan class, to a great extent Radical in their opinions, are, many of them, compelled by the nature of their occupations frequently to change their abodes, a residence of three years in a commune is made necessary to confer the right of suffrage. This is the general rule to which are attached certain exceptions likely to favor the cause of conservatism. Thus all men who ever have been or are in the service of the government, all priests of the Catholic Church, and all clergymen of churches recognized by the State, may vote without question as to the length of their residence in a commune. By the application of these rules, however moderate and innocent they look on paper, several millions of voters would be divested of their right.

In reference to candidates the law, if passed, would establish conditions which seem very offensive to a great number of Frenchmen, many of them men of conservative opinions. At present, a Frenchman, wherever his residence may be, may be chosen a Deputy by any constituency. He may be chosen by any number of constituencies, and then left to choose which of them he will represent. Thus, some years ago, if we rightly remember, M. THIERS was elected a member of the Assembly by five or six different districts. Obvious inconveniences attend this usage, and one can easily understand why it seemed desirable to limit the range of candidacy. The new law so far limits it that a man may be elected only where he was born, where he resides, where he is taxed and where he has at any time filled some government office. But this provision of the law, which appears so reasonable to foreigners, encounters vigorous opposition among the classes which most heartily sanction the restriction of universal suffrage. Another stipulation which awakens opposition in different parties, and especially among the Republicans, provides that the Deputy must enter the Assembly uncommitted to the support of any particular policy. In other words, the candidate may not, in order to secure his election, promise that, if elected, he will pursue such or such a course, the penalty of violating the rule being his exclusion from the Assembly. The pledge nullifies the election.

These are the unpopular points of the proposed law, which have intensified and extended the opposition to the De BROGLIE ministry. And the opposition has not been lessened or softened by the Duke's scheme of a second Chamber, by whose loyalty to property and the interests of society, France is to be saved from the Democratic tendencies of the National Assembly. As described by the Duke, some weeks ago, this Upper House is to consist of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred members, to be appointed and elected in such ways as to make them the indubitable representatives of the social and political distinction of the nation. "The citizens of a free country," said the Minister, "are not equal units, uniform atoms which it suffices to count; they are quantities unequal in value which must be weighed." The most remarkable feature of this second Chamber is the right with which it is to be invested of dissolving the other Chamber, the Chamber of Deputies. Not indeed absolutely of its own volition, but in concert with that of the President of the Republic. M. de BROGLIE admitted that this was a power never before conferred in any country on a second Chamber, but on reflection he thought the innovation on Republican constitutions a happy idea to be retained and carried out. The idea, however, has called forth sharp, energetic criticism in France, and has evidently stimulated opponents to the uttermost efforts. If constituted as proposed, they say that Democracy could never enter the Chamber by a single crevice. It would, they add, almost certainly be the refuge of all the men who during the last three years have displeased the nation by their monarchical intrigues and their recantations; aged doctrinaires and Liberals converted into friends of despotism and arbitrary power. Besides, they argue, if the Upper House may dissolve the Lower, it may leave a considerable interval of time to elapse before convoking the colleges to elect another, during which interval it would manage things according to its own sweet will. All this is, to Americans, too obvious for remark, and their only interest in the discussion lies in the fact that Frenchmen thus reasoning have at length forced into resignation a ministry who showed themselves inclined to organize despotism under such a mere simulacrum of a Republic.

As to the political consequences of the change in the ministry, it would be very idle at this distance for any one to speculate. The friends of Count CHAMBORD have been very busy lately; it is even believed by many that the Count himself has been in Versailles incognito taking counsel with them. It is possible that by their recent vote they hoped to cause a crisis of which he might take advantage for the overthrow of the septennat. If so, they have, as the dispatch of yesterday said, simply committed political suicide. No doubt, the country will stand by MACMAHON for the present as the upholder of order, and if the Assembly should be dissolved, the peril of the septennat would come from the election of a more Republican, not of a more monarchical body. It is, however, difficult to believe that the majority which has so long, in the presence of crises, crushed their political partialities in dread of Democracy, and the *spectre rouge* will now expose the country to the hazards of general elections certain to reveal the strength of Republicanism, especially as the results of the successive local elections leave no doubt that the opinions which they deem perilous are more prevalent now than ever before.

ACCIDENTS AND CARE.

Hardly any other two words in the language are more frequently or grossly misused than the words accident and casualty. No allusion is intended to diverse and antagonistic theories of providence, according to which there is no place for accident or casualty in a world in which nothing happens by chance. We do not mean to go so deep when we say that there is seldom occasion for the use of either of the words referred to in the sense in which it is commonly employed. "No deity is absent, when prudence is present," was a Roman saying, founded on the observation that foresight and care, as a rule, protect their possessor even under perilous circumstances. The truth is more obvious now than it was when each department of nature and each distinct country or even village were believed to be controlled by their own supernatural powers, often in conflict with one another. In those days amulets, charms and such like guardianship were relied upon for protection against enemies which no prudence could foresee, or any sagacity ward off. Mere inferiority in mechanical skill, and the defects of the artificial physical agencies with which men worked and traveled, were constant sources of danger in ordinary life and in journeying from place to place. Within living memory, when the horse was the chief instrument of locomotion over considerable distances, the safety of travelers was constantly dependent upon uncertain animal terrors or caprices, and thus made liable to accidents which no care or prudence could wholly prevent.

Every one knows, we suppose, that traveling is, or at least ought to be, safer now than ever before. The steamboat and the railway train, besides their other advantages, carry people over great spaces with less risk to life or limb than any other means of locomotion ever used,—a truth completely established by statistics. The disasters which have lately overtaken so many ocean steamers cannot justly be reckoned among the natural contingencies of the business, and are generally referred to causes which may be removed, and which should not have been permitted to exist. If injustice is thus done to meritorious men, there is no remedy that we can perceive, since the conclusion is simply forced upon the minds of disinterested observers that only incompetence or carelessness or both could have produced such results. Or if this conclusion seems excessively harsh, one may assume that the deficiency lay not with the men in charge of the vessels, but in the rules prescribed for their direction and regulation by the companies they served. Certainly there has been nothing so unusual in the ordinary conditions of the voyage as to account for such a succession of calamities to ships rightly built, manned and commanded, while the assumption of defective vigilance is sustained by the fact that men not held to their duty by strict supervision almost inevitably grow careless of surrounding perils as they grow familiar with them.

This truth is strikingly illustrated by the fact lately brought out by a New York investigator of railroad accidents in this country, that two-thirds of these so-called casualties among railroad employees are the results of carelessness. In other words, men continually in or about the trains after a little while habitually expose themselves to needless risks. To a great extent, the same thing is true of accidents to passengers. Either against warning even, they stand on the platforms of the cars, or in getting on or getting off a train, they voluntarily take chances of peril against taking which many of them would promptly and earnestly warn others.

Writing of railway accidents, we may mention that, according to the inquirer just referred to, it is a mistake to believe that they are more common in this country than in Europe. Of railway disasters, he asserts, that a larger number in proportion to mileage has always occurred in England than in the United States, and in other European countries accidents increase steadily with the extension of the roads. The reason of the great number of accidents in England is found in the rapidity with which trains there run and in the close proximity with which they succeed one another. The traffic and travel are so enormous in proportion to space that train follows train with the slightest admissible interval, while they run with a speed seldom permitted on this side of the water. With us express trains seldom run at a rate of more than from twenty to thirty-five miles an hour, whereas an English express train on the London and Northwestern Road makes fifty-two miles an hour, close on a mile a minute. Hence, in consideration of the great number of accidents as well as of the wear and tear of the rood caused by this rapid running they are now agitating the subject of getting rid of its necessity by making additional roads.

How much want of proper care has to do with disasters, both on land and sea, is, we suppose, apparent in the fact that the disasters usually occur in rapid succession. By their accumulation with the consequent public horror and indignation, the responsible parties are frightened into vigilance, and no more serious calamities take place until they have had time to forget the past and to become once more indifferent to present peril.

THE Buffalo *Courier*, one of the leading organs of the Democratic party in New York, glories in the Bourbonism of the Connecticut Democratic nominee for United States Senator. It observes:

> The worst they can say of him is that he is 'Copperhead.' On the whole, we are disposed to regard the epithet as complimentary. It means that the new Senator from Connecticut is an earnest, uncompromising Democrat, and has stood by his party principles when it cost comfort and popularity to do so.

Let us see what this means. EATON was one of the most virulent Union-haters in the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he threatened that the Massachusetts soldiers, en route to Washington, would have to pass over his dead body. One night he was detected in an attempt to tear down the United States flag in the streets of Hartford. He not only opposed the raising of troops and revenue, but he counseled armed resistance to the draft and the collection of taxes. He denounced those patriots who volunteered for the defense of the Union as "LINCOLN hirelings" and "abolition assassins;" and he rejoiced over rebel victories, and mourned over rebel defeats. His speeches reeked with with the most rancorous treason. Short of taking up arms in its behalf, he did all he possibly could to aid the rebellion, and from the beginning to the end of the war was, and gloried in being, a deadly, implacable enemy of the government and of the Union. According to the paper from which we have quoted, to be false to one's country in its hour of mortal trial, is among the "principles" of the Democratic party. And this is the crime for which he has been rewarded!

TO SHOW how general is the stagnation in the iron trade from which we are at present suffering, the *Iron Age* collates the reports of the latest files of English and Continental trade journals. In Great Britain, it appears, matters are even worse than they are here, for while it is feared that many small concerns in this country will have to go into bankruptcy if there is not an improvement soon, the British market has been thrown into a panic by the number of failures reported of late. So far, all but a few of the great joint stock companies have tided over the difficulties which beset them on every side, but how long they will be able to meet their liabilities is a question which no one will venture to answer. The shares of many of the largest and most seemingly prosperous companies are quoted at a heavy discount. On the Continent there is but little activity in iron manufacture or the iron trade. The Belgian makers are very far from enjoying average prosperity, and a very large percentage of the furnaces of that country are out of blast. In France the iron trade is very much depressed, with no hope of improvement, except such as rests upon the undertaking of the five hundred and fifty miles of railroad lately decreed by the National Assembly. In Germany there is a slight improvement in the iron trade in anticipation of the undertaking of certain important internal improvements. Nowhere, however, is there anything like average prosperity in the iron trade, and present appearances indicate that the recovery, when it begins, is likely to commence on this side of the ocean.

IT IS a custom at Galway fair for all the marriageable girls to assemble and tempt all wanting wives, by their captivating charms, to be made more happy for life. Says an American gentleman of the highest character, who was an eye-witness, and invited by a nobleman to go and see these girls: At twelve o'clock precisely we went, as directed, to a part of the ground higher than the rest of the field, where we found from sixty to one hundred young women, well dressed, with good looks and good manners, and presenting a spectacle quite worthy any civil or modest man's feelings. They were the marriageable girls of the country, who had come to show themselves on the occasion to the young men who wanted wives; and this was the plain and simple custom of the fair. I can plainly say that I saw in the custom no great impropriety—it certainly did not imply that, though they were ready to be had, anybody could have them. It was not a Circassian slave market, where the richest purchaser could make his selection. They were in no sense of the term on sale, nor did they abandon their right of choice, but that which is done constantly in more refined society, under various covers and pretences—at theaters, at balls, and public exhibitions—I will say nothing about the churches, was done by these humble and unpretending people in this straightforward manner.

HOWARD CHALLEN, of Philadelphia, has issued a pamphlet which will be found very useful to publishers, booksellers, stationers, news and fancy goods dealers. It is entitled the "Philadelphia Trade Directory," and contains a classified list of manufacturers and dealers in the various articles used by the trades named above. The pamphlet is neatly printed, on good paper. Price twenty-five cents. R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street, have it for sale.

DECORATION.

BY T. W. HIGGINSON.

"Manibus date lilia plenis."

Mid the flower-wreath'd tombs I stand
Bearing lilies in my hand.
Comrades! in what soldier-grave
Sleeps the bravest of the brave?

Is it he who sank to rest
With his colors round his breast?
Friendship makes his tomb a shrine;
Garlands veil it; ask not mine.

One low grave, yon trees beneath,
Bears no roses, wears no wreath:
Yet no heart more high and warm
Ever dared the battle-storm,

Never gleamed a prouder eye
In the front of victory,
Never foot had firmer tread
On the field where hope lay dead,

Than are hid within this tomb,
Where the untended grasses bloom:
And no stone, with feign'd distress,
Mocks the sacred loneliness.

Youth and beauty, dauntless will,
Dreams that life could ne'er fulfill,
Here lie buried: here in peace
Wrongs and woes have found release.

Turning from my comrades' eyes,
Kneeling where a woman lies,
I strew lilies on the grave
Of the bravest of the brave.

—*Scribner's for June.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

PEACE.

They all shall pass: the passionate days,
Song-threaded, flashing quick with light,
And those that veiled in gloomful haze
Creep on slow pulsing to the night.
Upon its outward wave the last
Will float us to the tranquil sea,
Where, all the storms forever past,
Shall peace in tidal fulness be.

Steam navigation on the Erie Canal is now an accomplished fact.

And now the tuneful and ruminative frog is to be "cultivated."

Won't Congress please hurry up? Think of the approaching dog-days!

Pennsylvania can take care of the Centennial herself if she is driven to it.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, is the latest Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

This is the bearing year for apples, and everywhere the trees give promise of a good crop.

Unusual building activity pervades all parts of Philadelphia, from center to circumference.

Now let the Centennial managers go to the people with their appeals. The response will be liberal.

Southern journals are jubilant over the alleged discovery of a rich copper vein near Carrolton, Georgia.

It seems to us that Donn Piatt is making a mighty big fuss over so small a matter as the loss of his character.

A pair of zebras have just been trained and broken to harness in Paris. There is a chance for Toombs, yet.

We are getting impatient to know how soon Congress proposes to wipe out the festering infamy of polygamy.

The old reptiles are gradually coming to the surface again in the Democratic party, and the war Democrats must take back seats.

Boston is about equally exercised over the rum and water question. How to shut off the former and supply the latter is the point.

It will be a disgrace to the whole country if the Keystone State is allowed to bear the whole brunt of the Centennial battle alone.

This trenchant piece of satire is from the Rochester *Democrat*: "Millions for moieties, remarks Congress, and not one Centennial."

A prominent physician declares that since iced tea came into fashion the digestion and the nerves are disappearing more rapidly than ever.

The next duty for the country to discharge is to make theft and corruption as odious as treason, and thieves and corruptionists as hateful as traitors.

The Philadelphia Board of Education has decided that no teacher, male or female, shall be prohibited from teaching in the public school on account of color.

The Bank of France is accumulating gold with a view to a resumption of specie payments. That France can do this is a great triumph after her immense losses.

It is affirmed that the general business of Chicago, and all that section of the country, is more prosperous now than it was a year since, when no panic was dreamed of.

Eaton was nominated by the Connecticut Democracy for United States Senator, because of the service he rendered them during the war by his malignant opposition to it.

Of course. The Democrats of Congress oppose the abolition of the civil service regulations, because thereby they are enabled to get some of their number into office.

Life is an inconceivably beautiful thing, so soon as we reach that point whence we can look out upon it with a clear conscience and a character well buffeted by experience.

Of 933 newspapers in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, 514 sustain the President's veto, 408 oppose it, and 11 are on the fence.

During the present spring over two million salmon eggs have been distributed by the United States Fish Commissioner to the Fish Commissioners of the Northern, Middle and Western States.

A Vienna singer is said to have an abnormal formation of the vocal organs, whereby he is able to sing two notes simultaneously—like the organs of the Democracy in this country.

The civil-rights statute of 1839 has come to naught in the first trial under it at New Orleans. Of course it was by a mere technical dodge. Hurry up that supplementary bill on the subject.

The New York postoffice sends daily fifty-eight and one-half tons of mail matter, of which fifty tons are letters and eight and one-half tons are newspapers, periodicals, seeds, cuttings, books, &c.

PERSONAL.

Jacob Wainright, the black boy who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's remains to England, purposes returning to Africa as a missionary teacher.

An orator, five years old, is pouring forth from the fund of his mature experience graphic pictures of the misery wrought by indulgence in spirituous beverages at Portland, Maine.

Vice President Wilson will go neither to California nor to Europe. Still his health is too precarious for steady work, and he will occupy the coming summer and fall in short trips and other means of recreation.

Ex-Vice President Colfax spok in nine States last month, and complains that private life is to him busier than public position. He is to speak at three college commencements, and has declined invitations from twenty others.

Nilsson has prejudices. Christine is resolved never to sing in Sweden, for, having appeared there in her "green and sallet days," she was so severely and unkindly criticised that she has vowed never to warble another note in her native land.

A woman, with an invalid husband, whose only property was a beer saloon in Marshall, Mich., having some time ago been forced to close it by the crusaders of the town, fell into a state of despondency, and finally became insane and cut her throat with a pair of scissors.

A man who recently died in Ohio, leaving $40,000, turns out to have been Elisha Case, formerly of Canton, Mass., who, having committed a forgery in 1839, suddenly went West. Case visited Canton several times after he cleared out, but always in such disguise that he was not identified.

An English nobleman recently offered to bet £100 to £1 that the ex-Prince Imperial of France will never succeed to his father's throne. The wager was accepted by sixteen enthusiastic Imperialists, and the nobleman now finds himself liable to lose $80,000 in case of a Bonapartist restoration. Whether the fool and his money will be parted remains to be seen.

Mrs. Warner, of Washington, writes to the *Independent* a story which a negro told her in a Washington horse car. It seems they struck up an acquaintance *impromptu*, and then he told her that Mr. Sumner privately paid his bills at school to let him learn to be a lawyer, and also heard him recite every Sunday in the Greek Testament, to enable him to learn how to teach a Sunday School class.

IN "BIOREN's Pennsylvania Pocket Remembrancer" for the year 1817, the rates of postage then charged are given and seem astonishingly large when compared with those of to-day. For instance, the following: A single letter, for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty and not over eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not over one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty and not over four hundred miles, eighteen and a half cents; over four hundred miles, twenty-five cents. Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double these rates. Newspapers—each paper carried not over one hundred miles, one cent; over one hundred miles, one and a half cents. Among the instructions to postal officials is this: "Postmasters are instructed not to forward pamphlets in the mail, when it is very large, or when it is carried with *great expedition*, as on horseback."

THE ARMY REUNIONS.

Small Talk of the Banquets—The Bummers' Society—Grand Army of the Republic—Results of the Meetings—Effect upon the Relations Between North and South.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14, 1874.

Your special dispatches have given the outlines of all the military proceedings of the week, and it only remains for me to gather in a few of the details in a general summing up.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC BANQUET

would bear a much fuller report than you have given, if it were possible to reproduce in print the spirit of good-fellowship and the underlying patriotic fervor which were its most noticeable features. The occasion was of far greater interest than the banquet of the Army of the Cumberland, in Pittsburgh, last September, inasmuch as better order was had and the speakers had more opportunity and inspiration. After the regular toasts had been disposed of

"THE BUMMERS' SOCIETY"

took charge of the proceedings and kept up a fusilade of wit and repartee till almost daylight. General Sharpe took the chair (on the table) as president. The business was, of course, fictitious, consisting of grave charges against well-known officers, who were obliged to respond in defense and meekly submit to the punishment awarded. Several Brigadiers were incontinently reduced to the ranks for conduct unbecoming a Bummer. Their degredation was invariably received with manifestations of great delight by their comrades. I regret to say that the Lieutenant General of our armies came under the ban of the Society for some flagrant offense against well-established rules. In vain he spoke in extenuation of his offense; the rigors of martial law were mercilessly administered. The beloved hero of Newbern and Roanoke Island was spared the humiliation of expulsion by complying with the searching terms of a forfeit, the nature of which I am not at liberty to report. The culprit swore all present to secrecy beforehand, remarking that his candidacy for the Senate would result disastrously if the secret passed beyond the walls of the banqueting hall. So much will indicate the vein of the fun and jollity indulged in. The Bummers' Society has a recognized place in all gatherings of the Army of the Potomac.

THE GRAND ARMY MEETINGS,

as I have before said, were of a dignified character and promised increased usefulness for the Order. Its members are unselfishly in earnest in their purpose to maintain their organization. There can be no doubt of the success of these efforts on the part of such men as these, and the armies of men represented by them. General Burnside said at the banquet last night, that the Grand Army of the Republic would outlive all the other societies which had grown out of the late war. This seems most reasonable. Its objects are tangible and worthy; its organization is perfect and enduring. The choice of General Devens as Commander-in-Chief is most happy. It gives dignity to the Order and inspires absolute confidence in its purposes.

THE RESULTS OF THE WEEK

cannot but be beneficial to the country. The men who have communed with each other here, take back to their respective States a patriotic fervor which must communicate itself to others, till the spark struck here shall become a flame in distant Commonwealths. The effect of such a series of meetings in Pennsylvania ought to be a quickening of the public pulse in a general awakening to patriotism and duty. Our young men, seeing the high regard in which heroes and heroic deeds are held, may be moved to an unqualified devotion to the noble and the true; and thus the record of the lives and deaths of the conquerors of the great rebellion shall be perpetuated from generation to generation in the hearts of their emulating descendants. Monuments decay, but a noble impulse planted in willing breasts brings forth the fruit of good works to the end of time. *Exempli gratia*: The pillar of granite on State street in this city professes, by its inscription, to have been erected as lately as 1869 "to the soldiers of Dauphin county who gave their lives for the life of the nation." Less than five years have elapsed and there remains but little more than half a monument. If the wear and tear of this structure shall continue at the present rate, the inscription itself will be gone in a short time and the enterprise of the "fellow-citizens" forgotten. It is better, therefore, to train the children of the Republic to a reverence for the heroic dead and an imitation of their self-sacrificing devotion to duty. This work seems to be best done by means of such meetings as we have had. No people ever more heartily recognized the soldier, entertained him more hospitably or applauded him more kindly. If the different societies find such open hearts and arms and houses in future places of meeting, the interests of law and liberty may be considered tolerably safe.

FEELING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Whether such gatherings seem to keep alive the sectional animosities of the war, and how prominently the distinction between loyalty and rebellion ought to be kept before the public eye, are questions which have had their share of attention at the late reunions, but upon which opinion seemed to be about equally divided. True, all disclaimed any intention of protracting the old unfraternal feelings, but the frequent assertion of an opposite purpose would lead an impartial observer to suspect that the speakers feared some evil effect might follow their innocent gathering. The startling proposition of General Wilcox on Monday, to invite Longstreet's Corps to meet the Ninth Corps at their next reunion was received with thunders of applause at the instant. This showed the natural generosity of the hearers, which would go to any length for a complete reconciliation with their conquered enemy. But at subsequent meetings the subject came up again, and then some of the crowned heads counseled moderation. Sherman thought it was not necessary to give away the victory, nor the fruits of the victory we had won, and Sheridan did not consider it wise to hold public meetings and make a great display in order to show a willingness to shake hands with men who had no desire to participate in any such fraternal ceremony. General Wilcox responded that his offer of a common reunion was meant as a response to the noble utterance in the recent speech of General Lamar in the House of Representatives, and though he did not know that Longstreet's soldiers would accept the invitation, he still favored the sending it. The sentiments of Sherman and Sheridan were about as cordially received as was General Wilcox's proposition, so that, as I said, opinions were equally divided on a subject which is becoming more prominent at each successive army reunion. It would seem to be time for the South to send some echo to the repeated calls for reconciliation. When such according voice is heard, the soldiers of the North will not hesitate to meet their old foes more than half-way, and do more than their share in burying the hatchet far, far out of sight. This much I gather from the public and private utterances of representative soldiers from all our armies.

JEP.

The Geological Survey.

The following commissioners, under the act providing for a geological survey of the State, were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate prior to its adjournment:

Ario Pardee, Hazleton; William A. Ingham, Philadelphia; Henry S. Eckert, Reading; Henry McCormick, Harrisburg; James Macfarlane, Towanda; John B. Pearce, Philadelphia; Robert B. Wilson, M. D., Clearfield; Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown; Henry W. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Samuel Q. Brown, Pleasantville, Venango county.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Killed by a compositor." The circumstances were as follows: He loved madly, passionately. His fair one smiled, and all was going well. His suit was safe, but in an evil moment he conceived the dangerous idea of clinching it, so to speak, with a poem. He wrote the poem in a moment of heavenly inspiration, and sent it to the village weekly. It began thus:

Maud Mary Jane Pilkinton Filer,
White skirted marvel of duty;
The wide world can never beguile her,
My gold-headed, blue-belted beauty.

It was a pretty poetic flower as it stood, but the compositorial Goth laid his typographical hand upon it, and when it appeared "skirted" was spelled with an "h," and "belted" had two "l's" in it, and an "i." And so they laid him tearfully away beneath the daisies, and rendered a verdict as above.

Carrying coals to Newcastle. An English nurseryman has just exported, by order of the Shah, a number of the finest varieties of roses grown in England, to be planted in the gardens of the imperial palaces of Persia.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending May 14, 1873. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. Mc. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Self Corking Bottle—Henry Miller and Thomas Miller, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 5, 1874.

Self Closing Annunciator—Ernst Axtheim, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 6, 1874.

Sofa Bed Mattress—Charles L. Close, Phillip C. Schoeneck and Frederick J. Close, Pittsburgh. Application filed March 20, 1873.

Graduated Measure—Alonzo Montgomery Osmun, Sunbury. Application filed April 10, 1874.

Carpet Stretcher—William W. Potts, Swedeland. Application filed February 28, 1874.

Horse Hay Rake—Samuel Allen, Honesdale. Application filed December 12, 1873.

Nut Lock—David Z. Lantz, Lancaster county. Application filed March 27, 1874.

Pump—James Horsley, Titusville, assignor of one-half his right to O. B. Wickham, same place. Application filed October 18, 1873.

Combined Music-Book-Supporting Stand and Walking-Cane—Anthony Iske, Lancaster. Application filed July 28, 1873.

Neck-Yoke—Hezekia Latshaw, McKnightstown. Application filed June 24, 1873.

Hoop-Shaver—James Douglass, Chest Springs. Application filed March 27, 1874.

Bill-File—Jacob D. Geesaman, Shippensburg. Application filed June 28, 1873.

Sand-Bank for Vehicle Axles—Silas E. Seely, Rome. Application filed July 17, 1872.

Alarm and Indicator for Elevators—Benjamin Howard, St. Clair, assignor of one-half his right to John Morrison, same place. Application filed September 2, 1873.

Attachment to Carpenters' Squares—Charles H. McKee, Oakdale Station. Application filed January 26, 1874.

Metal-Borieng Tool—Alexander H. Siegfried, Lewisburg. Application filed April 4, 1874.

Pressure-Regulator for Fluids—Harmon S. Young, and William H. Berger, Danville. Application filed April 2, 1874.

RE-ISSUE.

Securing Cap-Plates to Lock-Cases—Barthel Erbe, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 147,051, dated February 3, 1874. Application filed March 30, 1874.

OHIO.

Milk Can—Lucius A. Sunderland, Madison. Application filed March 2, 1874.

Clover Separator—David Whiting, Ashland. Application filed June 18, 1873.

Brick Kiln—Andrew W. Duty, Cleveland. Application filed March 24, 1874.

Lubricating Compound—David A. Bradford, Dayton. Application filed October 27, 1873.

Grain Drill—Daniel E. McSherry, Dayton. Application filed March 23, 1874.

Washing Machine—Charles D. Routzahn, Dayton. Application filed December 6, 1873.

Steam Heater—Clinton Hart, Cleveland. Application filed April 8, 1874.

Grain Drill—Jacob H. Landis, Dayton, assignor to D. E. McSherry & Co., same place. Application filed March 23, 1874.

Car Bumper—Richard Lloyd, Cleveland. Application filed January 31, 1874.

Knitting Machine—Edward P. Curtiss, Cleveland, assignor of one-half his right to Theodore C. Foote, same place. Application filed April 15, 1874.

Wagon Hound—John Wagner, Ottawa. Application filed February 24, 1874.

Horse Power—James Rice, Batavia, assignor of one-half his right to George W. Hulick, same place. Application filed April 9, 1874.

Green Corn Cutter—Henry B. Kelley, Foster's Crossing. Application filed February 7, 1874.

Plie for Railroad Rails—Edwin D. Lyon, Jr., Sandusky, assignor of two-thirds his right to F. W. Alvord and Voltaire Scott, same place. Application filed March 24, 1874.

Iron Truss Bridge—David Hammond and Job Abbott, Canton. Application filed July 21, 1873.

Electric Railway Signal—John M. Goodwin, Cleveland. Application filed July 14, 1873.

Screw Tap—Charles H. Morgan, Cleveland. Application filed December 29, 1873.

Harvester Rake—Jacob Graybill, Akron. Application filed February 14, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Percolator—Laurent Dursse, Grafton. Application filed March 26, 1874.

MURDER.

MAN SHOT ON LIBERTY STREET.

Almost Instant Death the Result.

The Perpetrator Gives Himself Up.

The Coroner's Jury Decide that the Shooting was Justifiable.

The Parties to the Affray—What the Prisoner Says—It Results from Continued Interference and Threats.

Between one and two o'clock on Monday afternoon much excitement was created about Liberty street, in the Fourth ward, occasioned by a shooting affair which took place in the marble mantel establishment of Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., second floor of No. 179, corner of Barker's alley. Word of the affair was sent to the Mayor's office, and before half a dozen policemen could arrive upon the scene, which was very soon, it became known that a murder had been committed.

THE FACTS OF THE SHOOTING.

About half-past one o'clock a man named Edward L. Tracey entered the shop of the firm named, and approaching John Callahan, an employee there, who was at work, said, "Why you ——, are you here yet?" He was, of course, answered in the affirmative; but Callahan protested against Tracey's interfering with him, and warned him away. Tracey continued his violent and abusive language, and closing in upon Callahan, they took holds and a scuffle ensued, during which both went to the floor, and, as appears, Tracey took foul advantage of Callahan, and in addition used his teeth upon him. The last named called for help, and the three men who were at work there interfered and got the parties separated. The assailant, when some six or eight feet from Callahan, seized a part of a brick lying upon the floor, and raised it in position to hurl upon the latter, when he, Callahan, fired a pistol twice. With the first shot Tracey dropped his hand and clasped it to the right side of his abdomen. Another shot was fired, and he turned to the door leading from the shop, and went out to the alley below, the men in the room not knowing that he was seriously hurt.

DEATH OF THE ASSAILANT.

Tracey wandered along Barker's alley to Liberty street and to the door of the commission house of Messrs. J. A. Graff & Son, immediately under the room where the shooting occurred. Exclaiming that he was shot, he reeled and fell into the arms of Mr. J. A. Graff, and the dying man, in answer to an inquiry, attempted to tell who committed the deed but his words were unintelligible, and sinking, he was dragged rather than carried, inside the door, where he expired after a few moments—less than ten minutes after the second shot.

Meantime Callahan departed hurriedly from the room where the affray took place and proceeded via the suspension bridge to Mrs. Anderson's boarding house on Federal street, near Lacock, Allegheny, where he resided.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

He went to his room, washed himself and after bidding goodbye to Mrs. Anderson, left by the back way through Race alley. Thence he went to the marble works of Alex. Beggs on Anderson street, where he had formerly been employed. Callahan told his acquaintances there that Tracey had been "hounding" him every where and had threatened him, and in self defense he had just shot him. He proposed to give himself up, and requested a friend in the shop, named Thomas Hinchey, to accompany him to the Mayor's office in this city. Hinchey dropped his work and the two came over the Hand street bridge, and surprised Clerk Hartzell at Municipal Hall, by announcing themselves. Maj. Hartzell at once accompanied his, then, prisoner to the station house, where he was soon accommodated with a cell.

THE POLICE ON THE TRACK.

As soon as information could be obtained regarding the affair, and of the participants in it, some half a dozen policemen, including the Chief of Police, were upon the track of the perpetrator of the deed. His boarding house was soon found, but he had flown, and the establishment of Mr. Beggs was soon hunted up. Here the police, or some of them, were but some ten minutes behind Callahan. The statement that he had come to this city to give himself up was scarcely credited, but inquiry proved it to be correct, as already noted.

AFTER THE SHOOTING.

As soon as possible after the shooting, Dr. McCoy, City Physician, was summoned, and he at once pronounced the case hopeless, indeed, this became apparent to all present at Messrs. Graff's store before his arrival. The doctor found a small bullet hole on the left breast, but failed to find the ball upon probing. Subsequently it was discovered that one of the bullets fired had struck and glanced from a button upon deceased's pantaloons, leaving a small mark upon the skin.

A large crowd, of course, collected about the place, everybody being anxious to ascertain the particulars of the affray and something about the participants. The body was soon after taken in a wagon to the Central Station house, where an inquest was held as reported below.

THE PARTICIPANTS

Both of the parties had been employed at the marble works of Alex. Beggs on Anderson street, Allegheny, where, from all accounts, the ill-feeling between them originated. The name of the deceased as given at the establishment named is Edward L. Tracey, although as far as could be ascertained by the Coroner's jury he is known as John Tracey. He is a man of about thirty-three to thirty-five years of age, and was somewhat of an amateur pugilist of the "light weight" stamp, and is said to have been of a quarrelsome nature; certainly his interference with the prisoner would point that way. He was unmarried, and boarded in Allegheny. Latterly he had been away from the city, and only returned last week.

Callahan, the prisoner, is an Irishman, less than twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and child in Boston. His appearance is in his favor, as is also his action since the unfortunate affair. He expresses regret at the result of the trouble, but claims that he acted in self defense.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner states, in addition to facts already narrated and given in the testimony below, that as late as last December Tracey seemed to owe him a grudge, and evinced a desire to fight him. In that month, Tracey and a man named Morris Neall, a polisher, entered the shop when he was at work, and desired to fight, and at another time he was met by Tracey on Sandusky street, Allegheny, and became so violent that he (Callahan) was obliged to make information charging Tracey with surety of the peace. On Sunday morning they met on Sandusky street, Tracey being drunk, and he attacked the prisoner and tore his clothing. The prisoner has been in the two cities about one year and a half.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner McCallin empanelled a jury, and the investigation into the cause of the death of Tracey was proceeded with during the afternoon, in the second story of the Central Station. We give below the testimony in full:

THE TROUBLE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

Thomas Henchy, sworn—Am a nail maker; on Saturday evening the deceased and Mr. Callahan had some trouble; Callahan and I were playing billiards at Jones's, on Anderson street, near the bridge; Callahan went to the bar to take a drink; I remained at the table; heard the row outside and ran out; they were clinched, Callahan downward; we separated them, and I said to deceased, "It is a shame to be picking at this man all the time;" he said "I will lick this man every time I come up to him, and be prepared to lick him too;" I met him Monday morning and told him to call it square, like a gentleman, and he said no, he would lick him wherever he met him; this morning deceased came into me in the shop in Allegheny; he said: "Did not Callahan say that he had the best of it Saturday evening?" I said "Yes," I am acquainted with Callahan and will lick him and lick you, too, if you say so; he asked me out into the yard to fight; I told him "this thing of a workingman fighting does not suit; suppose we did get to fighting, what good would it do us;" he says: "I will have it out of Callahan;" he was sober; it was between nine and ten o'clock; all the men gathered around me and said, "did he not ask you out to fight;" I told them the best thing for a workingman to do was to keep quiet; I have heard deceased has been a pretty rough character about the city; have heard he was a marble polisher; I do not know what the trouble was between him and Callahan.

THE VISITS TO CALLAHAN.

Alvin W. Day, sworn—I polish enamel slab marbles for the firm of L. H. Smith & Co., Liberty street; last Saturday, about two o'clock, at Smith's, Tracey came in the shop where Callahan worked and asked him for a dollar; Callahan told him he had not got it, but would get it if he could. He tried to borrow the money but no one had it; this man Tracey then said he (Callahan) had better pack up his trunk and leave town; Callahan asked him who would make him leave town, and he replied *he* would; the man then left the place; this afternoon the man came in about half past one o'clock and spoke to the prisoner, and asked him to go down stairs; prisoner told him to go away he did not want to talk to him. They then walked towards each other and clinched and commenced to fight. Deceased got the prisoner down and he got loose from him after he was down, and sprung up and drew the pistol; deceased advanced again and he shot him; he fired two shots before we could take the pistol from him; (Witness produced the revolver, which was a small five chambered pistol of the United States Arms Company's make), the deceased walked to the door and said he was shot. Had heard it reported that this man was a pretty hard character, but don't know anything about it personally.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT A DOLLAR.

Mr. James McCowan sworn: I am a marble cutter by trade; I knew something about this trouble last November; both men were then working at Beggs & Lindseys, in Allegheny; Calahan borrowed a dollar from a man named Frank McCue; Tracey claimed that the dollar was due him; Tracey wanted the dollar and sued Callahan; Callahan left town on account of it, and was away until about the 1st of March; Tracey worked there until the middle of February; he then went away and last Friday evening is the first I saw of him after he came back; Saturday about ten o'clock he came to the shop; he asked Callahan for a dollar; he said he hadn't got it, and tried to borrow it; he told him to come at night and he would give it to him; he then told him he had better leave or he would be sent for; Callahan said that was all right, but that it would take a better man than him to send him out of town; Tracey then said "that settles it," and walked out.

THE FATAL AFFRAY.

This afternoon he came in again; soon after I looked around, hearing a noise, and saw them both on the floor; first one would be on top and then the other; Callahan said, "Charley, for God's sake, take him off; he's biting me." Tracey was on top at this time, and was biting him on the shoulder; they were separated; Callahan ran around by the stove and took out a pistol; I caught him by the wrist as the pistol went off; he fired twice and then we took the pistol from him; think both shots took effect think the first one took effect in the hip; know he was not in the habit of carrying a pistol; deceased said he was shot after the pistol had been fired; this man Tracey I know to be a desperate character; think his first name was John; he said his home was in Buffalo, but he travels all over the country; they had a fight Saturday night, when I heard, about the dollar; when they were on the floor, first one and then the other would hit the other in the face; after the shooting Callahan went up the alley towards Liberty street.

THE DEATH OF TRACEY.

J. A. Graff sworn—About 1:30 o'clock I was standing at my door, 197 Liberty street; I heard a rumpus up stairs, but paid no attention to it; thought the marble was falling; a few minutes afterwards I saw the deceased coming around the corner of the alley; I supposed him to be a drunken man; he came tottering towards me, and, said, "I'm shot." He turned around with his back towards me and dropped; I caught him by the arm and tried to hold him up; I asked him who had shot him; he named some one, but I could not understand what he said; I asked him again, and he seemed to be past speaking; I thought the man was dying, and we took him into the store and laid him on the floor, he lived about five minutes after that but never spoke; that is all I know about the case.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREMAN.

Mr. C. F. Arnold, foreman at L. H. Smith & Co.'s, sworn: On Saturday afternoon this man Tracey was in the shop; he had some conversation with Callahan, which I didn't hear; and he asked for a dollar and I told him I couldn't give it until we were paid off; he also asked two other men in the shop but none had it and I suppose he reported it to Tracey.

THE THREAT TO KILL.

Tracey then went to toward the door and remarked that if he (Callahan) wanted to live in this country he had better pack his trunk and leave town; Callahan asked who would make him leave town and what for; Tracey said he would do it; don't know Callahan's answer, but made out something like "he wasn't the man."

THE ATTACK YESTERDAY.

This afternoon, between one and two o'clock, to-day Tracey came in again; I was sitting back of Callahan's work bench, and heard the remark made, "You G—d d—n s—n of a b—h, are you here yet?" Callahan said he didn't want anything to do with him, and continued at his work; I went into the back shop and I saw Tracey advancing toward Callahan in a threatening manner; Callahan had a piece of rub stone in his hand which he was using; Callahan said two or three times, "keep away, I don't want anything to do with you," and before I got to them they clinched, and rolled upon the floor.

THE CALL FOR HELP.

Tracey had hold of Callahan and was biting him on the shoulder; Callahan called for help and I ran to them and three of us separated them; as I was trying to push Tracey toward the door he reached down and attempted to take up a piece of brick; Callahan had at this time been taken back; Tracey got the brick and was swinging around as though to throw the brick when the shots were fired; I then got out of the way; after the shots were fired Tracey started out and went down the steps; I picked up a button which appears to have come from Tracey's pants (button shown, it appears to have been hit with a ball).

To a juror—Callahan is a quiet young man and good workman; don't know him to be a drinking man.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. McCoy, sworn and examined—I found one wound sufficient to cause death above the third rib and one inch to the left of the backbone; it is a bullet wound; the ball entered the cavity of the chest and likely severed the large vessel from the heart, causing death in from five to seven minutes. I should judge, from internal bleeding; found a slight wound in the abdomen, appeared that a ball glanced off; there were bruises on the body as from a kick; the second shot caused death.

THE VERDICT.

After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: That John Tracey came to his death on Monday, May 18th, 1874, at L. H. Smith & Co.'s, No. 197 Liberty street, from a wound produced by a pistol fired by John Callahan. And in the opinion of this jury the shooting was justifiable.

During last evening Callahan was committed to jail by the Coroner to await trial.

IRON AND CURRENCY.

Pittsburgh Business Men on the Situation.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been interviewing some of our leading iron manufacturers, in regard to the present condition and future prospects of the iron trade. There is nothing particularly new to our readers in the facts presented in regard to the iron trade. Our furnaces, as is well known, are being run at a loss; but, so long as the product is in demand, it is better for our iron manufacturers to retain their customers and keep their hands employed, than to "blow out." It is a very expensive operation to stop and start a furnace; and, since a steady and gradual improvement is looked for, and paying prices for metal anticipated within the year, the best plan, all things considered, is to keep running. The mill-owners are doing a very limited business, and of course are not making any money. Among those interviewed were Messrs. James I. Bennett, John W. Chalfant, J. H. Shoenberger, Mr. Laughlin, and others. In regard to the business situation, Mr. Bennett sums up as follows:

As to our immediate prospects, they depend largely upon circumstances. I look for a gradual improvement during the summer. It will be slow and not to any great extent. In the fall I anticipate a better business as I think the railroad interests must be more active by that time, and, as you are aware, railroads are very heavy consumers of pig and manufactured iron. As to our future prospects they will depend, as will those of all other manufacturing industries, on the legislation we may obtain from Congress.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We give below the views of Mr. Bennett on the financial question, which, as the writer remarks, may, with some slight modifications, be taken as expressive of the sentiments of a large number of our business men:

With regard to the financial bill, authorizing the issue of the remainder of the reserve, which the President vetoed last week, I deem it to have been a measure of little importance, as affording no relief to the necessities of manufacturers for more currency. The amount remaining to be issued was small, and under the present system, by which the national currency has so strong a tendency to accumulate in New York, very little of it was likely to come to us. What the country wants, and what the country must have is an absolutely free banking system, regulated entirely by the laws of supply and demand. As I said before, money is as much an article of commerce as iron or grain. This country purports to be a free one. What right, then, has the government to say who shall and who shall not buy money, when full value is offered for that money. But the government arrogates to itself the right to dictate in this matter, and aggravates its infringement of the rights of citizens by conferring a restricted monopoly upon a favored few. Now it so happens that, in the United States, we have a most excellent and substantial basis for free banking in our national bonds. The British national debt is made up of consolidated bonds which, though they may be paid off at par, cannot be redeemed at the option of the holder. They are, in fact, stock. Now our bonds are all redeemable at stated periods, and redeemable in gold. They are, then, virtually, not stock, but gold notes. They are, consequently, a natural and proper basis on which to found a system of free banking. This can be done easily by an alteration of the existing banking laws, making banking, as a business, free to all who desire to engage it it, and who are ready to put up not less than $100,000 capital. On the depositing in the United States Treasury of United States bonds bearing the face value of the proposed capital, let the government issue to those forming the bank ninety-five cents on the dollar of the whole amount in national bank currency. Let the four hundred million of legal tenders be retained in circulation; but let the government gradually accumulate resources for their redemption. As a counterpart preparation for the resumption of specie payments, let the banks be strictly required to hold three-fifths of the interest which they receive in gold on their government bonds as reserve, till they have accumulated from twenty to twenty-five per cent. reserve in gold; as soon as that accumulation is achieved, the banks to be under the imperative necessity of resuming specie payments so soon as the government is prepared to resume on its four hundred millions of legal tenders. Then, in times of pressure, or when money is in very great demand let the government Treasury issue from seventy-five to one hundred millions of legal-tender notes, in suns of not less than $1,000 to any corporation, individual, or firm, who may deposit a like amount of government bonds as security in the nearest Sub-Treasury Office; those thus depositing bonds to surrender the interest on them to the government till they are redeemed. As a business transaction, the government would be lending money on its own due bill, just as I might do in rediscounting my own commercial notes of hand; with this difference, that whereas it would cost it nothing to procure the money to do so, I should be employing my capital. At the same time the forfeited interest would more than compensate for clerical expenditure. Now I maintain that such a system as I propose is not inflation. It is essentially free banking and an elastic currency.

I consider that such a system would have three very marked effects. First, it would render a panic almost impossible; secondly, it would bring down the average rates of interest in this country to a level with those of Europe; thirdly, it would stop the constant fluctuations in the rates of interest which, at present, exercise so baneful an influence over the manufacturing interests of the country. As for the government, it would enable it in time to reduce the interest on its bonds to at least four per cent. The redemption of the exceptional issue of legal tenders in times of pressure would quickly take place, from the fact that, a lower rate of interest ordinarily prevailing, the borrower of the legal tenders would be anxious to redeem his bonds as quickly as possible in order to save the interest paid on the bonds in excess of the market rate of discount. The accumulation of a gold reserve by the banks and the government, with the encouragement given to our ever-cheapening manufactures—a cheapening which must, year by year, vastly increase our export trade—will bring about a resumption of specie payments in from five to seven years from purely natural causes. As to an enforced resumption at a stipulated date, such a course would only defeat its own end and aim. It would set every one buying gold and providing money for that purpose in advance, and would in all probability, produce a severer crisis than that through which we have just passed. Resumption must come gradually and insensibly, or it will not come at all. Coercive measures will postpone it indefinitely. In concl ion I would say, we must absolutely have more currency wherewith to conduct the business, double and treble what it was ten years ago, of the country. The proper way to bring this about is to carry out the system of free banking in some such way as I have sketched out to you. It may be deemed somewhat of an innovation. I believe and hope that it is; for I regard this nation as the nation of ideas and progress, and I should rejoice to see carried out here a system of banking—purely our own, purely American—which shall not be trammeled and fettered by the traditions of Europe. Something must be done. This present contest in the matter of regulating the currency is a mere struggle between the selfishness of the East and the absolute necessities of the West and South. It would be politic on the part of the East to do justice to the West now, while she can do it with a good grace, for the time is rapidly approaching when she will be powerless in the matter. The rapid growth of population in the West, must in the natural order of things, soon exercise a power in Congress which will command more attention to its peculiar needs and greater respect to its wishes.

This full expression of Mr. Bennett's views may, with some slight modifications and with the exception of some minor matters of detail, be taken as a sort of pronunciamento of the views of all the Pittsburgh iron men, as far as I can judge; and numbers of them have talked most freely with me. They speak with a tone of the deepest conviction, and many from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western cities, have expressed the same convictions. They one and all laugh at the idea of any settlement of the disputed question having been brought about by the President approving or disapproving the bill which Congress sent to him. It is impossible to talk with them and not note their determination and the amount of study which most of the leading men have given to the matter.

The Week's Mortality.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-five deaths in the city for the week ending May 16th, being a decrease of six over the report for the previous week. Of this number twenty-six were males, thirty-nine females, sixty-four white and one colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 8; scarlet fever and pneumonitis, each 7; convulsions and meningitis, each 6; bronchitis, 4; cerebritis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, old age and premature birth, each 2; accident, drowning, burning, fall, atelectasis, cerebral apoplexy, congestion of brain, softening of brain, cancer, cholera infantum, morbid dentition, emphysema, acute gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, hematuria, measles, metro-peritonitis, pleuritis, and whooping cough, each one. Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 10; 2 to 5 years, 7; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

IN ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports only twelve deaths in that city during the past week. The causes were as follows: Consumption and tubercular meningitis and scarlet fever, 2; still born, Bright's disease of the kidneys, congestion of brain, puerperal fever, accident and typhoid fever, each one. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 3; from one to five, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 1. Males, 7; females 5; all white.

The Boston *Traveller* has struck water. A running spring, that yields thirty gallons of water a day, has been discovered under its office.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

Text of the Bill as Passed by the Legislature and Approved by the Governor.

The following is the bill for the taxation of corporations as passed by the State Legislature and approved by Governor Hartranft:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter no institution or company incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, general or special, or of any other State, and authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, shall go into operation without first having the name of the institution or company, the date of incorporation, the act of Assembly under which incorporated, the place of business, the amount of capital paid in and the names of the president and treasurer of the same registered in the office of the Auditor General, and any such institution or company which shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer in the same manner as taxes on stock are settled and collected.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the President or Treasurer of every company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except banks and savings institutions, and of every company now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, which is taxable under the laws of this State, to make report in writing to the Auditor General annually, in the month of November, stating specifically the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per centum of each and every dividend declared by their respective corporations during the year ending with the first Monday of said month, and in all cases where any such company shall fail to make and declare any dividend upon either its common or preferred stock, during the year ending as aforesaid, the Treasurer and Secretary thereof, after having been duly sworn or affirmed to do and perform the same with fidelity, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, shall between the first and fifteenth days of November of each year in which no dividend has been declared as aforesaid, estimate and appraise the capital stock of such company upon which no dividend has been made or declared at its value, not less than the average price which said stock sold for during said year (actual value in cash), and when the same shall have been so truly estimated and appraised they shall forthwith forward to the Auditor General a certificate thereof, accompanied by copy of their said oath or affirmation, by them signed, and attested by the Magistrate or other person qualined to administer the same; *provided*, that if the Auditor General or State Treasurer, or either of them, is not satisfied with the valuation so made and returned, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a valuation thereof, and to settle an account upon the valuation so by them made for the taxes, penalties and interest due Commonwealth thereon; and any corporation dissatisfied with such settlement may appeal therefrom, as is provided by law for appeals from the settlement of accounts by the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 3. That if the said officers of any such company or corporation shall neglect or refuse to furnish the Auditor General on or before the 31st day of December in each and every year with the report aforesaid, or the report and appraisement, as the case may be, as required by the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add ten per centum to the tax of said corporation for each and every year for which such report or report and appraisement were not so furnished, which percentage shall be settled and collected with the said tax in the usual manner of settling accounts and collecting such taxes, *provided*, that if said officers of any such company or corporation shall intentionally fail to comply with the provisions of the second section of this act for three successive years, the Auditor General shall report the fact to the Governor, who, if he shall be made satisfied such failure was intentional, shall thereupon, by proclamation, declare the charter of said company or corporation forfeited and its chartered privileges at an end, whereupon the same shall cease, end and be determined.

SEC. 4. That every railroad company, canal company, steamboat company, slackwater navigation company, transportation company, street passenger railway company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, and owning, operating or leasing to or from another corporation or company any railroad [or] canal, slackwater navigation or street passenger railway, or device for the transportation of freight or passengers, or in any way engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, shall be subject to and pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually at the rate of nine-tenths of one mill upon its capital stock for each one per cent. of dividend made or declared by such company; and, in case of no dividend being made or declared by such company upon either its common or preferred stock, then six mills upon a true valuation of the capital stock of the same upon which no dividend has been made or declared made in accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. That every company whatever now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other States and doing business in this Commonwealth, except those upon which a tax is imposed by the fourth section of this act, and excepting also, banks and savings institutions, building associations and foreign insurance companies licensed in pursuance of the general acts in relation thereto, shall be subject to and pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually at the rate of one-half mill upon its capital stock for each one per cent. of dividend made or declared by such company, and in case of no dividend being made or declared by such company upon either its common or preferred stock, then three mills upon a true valuation of the capital stock of the same upon which no dividend has been made or declared made in accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act; [*provided*; that this act shall not extend to building associations.]

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other officer having charge of any company upon which a tax is imposed by either of the fourth or fifth sections of this act, to transmit the amount of said tax to the Treasury of the Commonwealth within fifteen days of the 31st of December in each and every year, and if any company shall neglect or refuse to pay a tax hereinbefore required to be paid, the directors, managers or treasurer thereof for the time being shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacity for the payment thereof, and the same may be sued for and recovered under the direction of the State Treasurer as other debts of like amount due the Commonwealth are recoverable; *provided*, that the remedy against the directors, managers or treasurer in their individual capacity shall not prevent the Commonwealth from proceeding against the corporation by any process provided by law.

SEC. 7. That every company incorporated or organized by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or incorporated or organized by or under any law of any other State, and doing business in this Commonwealth, which possess the corporate right or privilege to mine, or to purchase and sell coal, shall semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January in each and every year, make report, under oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General of the number of tons of coal mined during the six months preceding the said first days of July and January by such company, and also of the number of tons of coal that shall be mined by any unincorporated association, partnership or individual, under any lease contract, grant or mining privilege, upon the property of which the company making such report is the owner or lessee, or has any mining or coal privileges or interest therein, and also of the number of tons not mined as aforesaid which shall have been purchased during the same period by the said company, and shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth an additional tax upon its corporate franchises created by or used within this Commonwealth at the rate of three cents upon each and every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal so mined or purchased as aforesaid; *provided*, that the amount of coal consumed in the transaction of its business by any such company shall not be included in its return; *and provided further*, that said tax shall not be payable more than once in respect to the same ton of coal; *and provided also*, that if any such company shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per cent. thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law from said companies.

SEC. 7. That in addition to the taxes provided, as aforesaid, every railroad company, canal company, slackwater navigation company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, and over, through or upon whose works freight may be transported, shall be subject to and pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth a tax upon the franchises of said company, created by or used within this Commonwealth, measured by the business of the company, the said tax to be computed at the rate of one-tenth of one mill per ton per mile, for each and every ton of two thousand pounds of freight transported over, through or upon the works of said company, within this Commonwealth. The said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the first days of July and January in each and every year, and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer or other officers of said company to make and transmit to the Auditor General, under oath, at the dates aforesaid such report as shall be required by the said Auditor General in the manner indicated by him and upon blank forms to be furnished by him to said company for said purpose; *provided*, that if any company shall refuse or neglect for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said report, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are by law recoverable from said company: *and provided further*, that every company upon which a tax is imposed by this section is hereby forbidden and prohibited from adding such tax, or any part thereof, to the rates or tolls which said company may or shall charge for the transportation of freight over, through or upon its works.

SEC. 8. That the taxes imposed by the fourth section of this act, and the revenues derived therefrom, shall be assigned to the sinking fund of this Commonwealth, and all other taxes imposed by this act and the revenues derived therefrom shall be applicable to the payment of the ordinary current expenses of the government.

SEC. 9. That the Auditor General and State Treasurer, or any agent appointed by them, or either of them, are hereby authorized to examine the books and papers of any corporation, institution or company, to verify the accuracy of any return made under the provisions of this or any other act of Assembly.

SEC. 10. That, in the settlement by the Auditor General and State Treasurer of all accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, they shall charge interest upon the balance or balances found due the Commonwealth, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time said balances become due and payable to the time of the settlement of the same, and all balances due the Commonwealth on accounts settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall bear interest from sixty days after date of settlement at the rate of twelve per centum per annum until the same are paid, and any judgment recovered thereon shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum until paid, and the payment of interest as aforesaid shall not relieve any corporation from any of the penalties or commissions prescribed by law for neglect or refusal to furnish reports to the Auditor General, or to pay any claim due to the Commonwealth from such corporation [the same shall be paid; *provided*, that the payment of interest as aforesaid shall not relieve any corporation or individual from any penalties prescribed for neglect or refusal to furnish reports to the Auditor General.]

SEC. 11. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith and the first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of an act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, and the fourth section of act entitled "An act relating to the revenues of the Commonwealth," approved the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, be and the same are hereby repealed, saving, reserving and excepting unto the Commonwealth the right to collect any taxes accrued or accruing under any of said sections or acts prior to the repeal of the same; *provided*, however, the repeal of the aforesaid first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of the act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, and the repeal of the aforesaid fourth section of an act entitled "An act relating to the revenues of the Commonwealth," approved the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, shall not have the effect of reimposing any tax heretofore repealed by any of said sections; *provided further*, that on all payments made of taxes accrued under the aforesaid fourth section of the act approved the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, entitled "An act relating to the revenues of the Commonwealth," no interest or penalty shall be charged, and abatement of five per centum shall be allowed when such payments shall be made within thirty days after the date of the approval of this act, and the repeal of the said fourth section mentioned in this proviso shall take effect as of the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, reserving however unto the Commonwealth the right to collect any and all taxes accruing under said fourth section prior to the date of repeal as aforesaid.

[SEC. 11. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and the first, second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, is hereby repealed, saving, excepting and reserving unto the Commonwealth the right to collect any taxes accrued or accruing under any of said acts prior to the date of the approval of this act.]

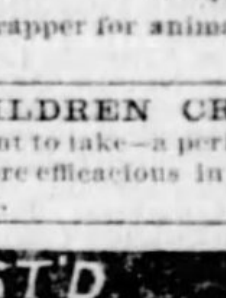
[SEC. 12. This act shall go into effect immediately.]

H. H. MCCORMICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

From the Bittenbender ore mines, at Seizholtzville, Berks county, iron ores are now being furnished for nine blast furnaces, six of which are manufacturing it into pig iron for Bessemer steel, and three into extra superior neutral forge metal. The Bittenbender ores are said to be, says the Pottstown *Ledger*, of a very superior quality, and are taking the place of the Superior and other ores in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The sales, which amount to about 150 tons a day, are made by the Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and Hereford Steel and Iron Company, proprietors of the Bittenbender mines.



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